The Weekly Post.

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THE RIME OF SIR LIONNE.

"Hush, a little, for harp and rhyme;
This befell in the olden time."
W. ALLINGHAM.

In days of old, as rimesters tell,
(Culvert, and petrel, and mangonel,)
A maiden dwelt in a castle stout,
Guarded and walled, within, without,
And ever defeat and direful rout
To all her castle's besiegers fell.

No sultor the maid's proud heart could win,
(Pike, and halberd, and calverin;)
She recked not of love-kiss, ne vow, ne sigh,
But her song had the ring of a battle-cry:
"O strong is my fortress—a maid am I—
And never a foeman shall enter in."

But it fell in an evening windy-wet,
(Hauberk, and helmet, and bascinet,)
A knight drew rein 'neath the castle wall;
Proud was his pert, his stature tall,
His face held the gazer's eye in thrall,
And a lion of gold on his casque was set.

He winded a bugle silver-clear,
(Mace, and arblast, and bandoleer,)
Singing: "Yield up thy castle, fair May, to me:
Sir Lionne me hight, of a fair countrie,
Now boune thee, Lady, my love to be,
Or I take thee by prowess of bow and spear!"

In the pale, pale light of a crescent moon,
(Spear, and corselet, and musketoon,)
She saw him there by the castle wall,
And shrilled to the warder a careless call:
"Ho!—let portcullis and drawbridge fall;
We would see this bold knight of a braggart tune."

And oh! but the wind had changed, I trow,
(Falchion, and gauntlet, and good crossbow,)
When, an eve from thence, in a fading light,
On the bastion-keep stood a maid and knight,
And while to his heart he clasped her tight,
"Thou hast conquered, Sir Lionne!" she murmured low.

"I had vowed that no knight beneath the sun,
(Demi-pique, helm, and habergeon,)
Beneath the sunlight, or moonbeam shine,
Should be lord of this castle and heart of mine;
But take me, dear love, I am only thine;
My fortress is taken, my heart is won."
—*Chambers' Journal.*

BLAINE'S PALACE.

Representing What Was Done With His Savings on $5,000 a Year.

Interesting Matter for Toiling Miners and Idle Mechanics to Read.

A Washington telegram to the *Cincinnati Enquirer* says: It has frequently been stated and restated that James G. Blaine, although never receiving more than $5,000 per year as salary, excepting the short period when he was Secretary of State, during which time his salary was at the rate of $8,000 per annum, has accumulated great wealth in vast coal-mining interests. Here is a pen picture of the palace which Mr. Blaine erected in this city. It is given for the benefit of the poor coal-miners who are now struggling for sustenance in the Ohio and other coal-mining regions. It will serve to show the struggling laborer how the men who, it is alleged, are their employers are enabled to live. No man worth less than $1,000,000 could afford to build such a mansion, nor could anyone other than a millionaire afford to live in such a house, as it is said that the running expenses of the mansion which Mr. Blaine built for his Washington home can not be less than $2,000 per month, or more than $60 per day—more in one day than a coal-miner makes in a month.

The Blaine mansion is by far the largest private house ever erected in Washington city, and has more rooms than the British legation, though not so much ground is covered as by the latter. The Blaine mansion goes up a good deal higher in the air. The same architect built both of them. The ground plan measures about 70x75 feet, and the house stands on a tongue of land bounded by Twentieth street, P street, and Massachusetts avenue, and faces east. There are two main entrances, one for carriages on Massachusetts avenue, where there is a circular drive on the lot leading through a porte cochere to the fine stone staircase, and one which gives the most pleasing interior view on Twentieth street. This is approached by a grand stone staircase leading up to a broad platform of stone, from which the entrance door opens. Then one sees a hall fifteen feet wide and forty-five feet in length, terminating in a handsome fireplace and mantel, above which is a plate-glass mirror.

The exterior of the mansion is in striking contrast with all the neighboring houses. Built of plain pressed brick, the only ornamentation attempted is in variations of the same material in the form of black lines and terra cotta. The latter is displayed in original design about the entrance on Twentieth street.

At the Massachusetts avenue entrance there is erected the elegant *porte cochere* mentioned above of artistically wrought iron work. The house is of three full stories, with basement and attic floors. Entering by a substantial-looking flight of brown stone steps, one reaches a solid oak double door, carved elaborately yet with no superfluous or showy ornamentation. The entrance hall is in keeping with the promise of the portals. A floor of variegated wood—cherry, walnut, and Georgian pine—support magnificently-proportioned oak pillars of Corinthian model, which in turn support a ceiling paneled in the same substantial material. The walls are also wainscoted in oak.

To the right is the reception-room finished in black walnut, with elaborately-carved mantel framing, an old-fashioned looking fire-place, furnished with andirons and artistically molded hearth. On the left is a companion-room and library—all en suite—finished in Honduras mahogany, the latter lined breast-high with book-cases covered with carved work.

A butler's pantry beyond the library opens to the dining-room, with an intervening dumbwaiter of the proportions of a moderate-sized elevator and running clear to the roof.

The dining-room, with capacity to seat but a select gathering, and obviously intended for no state occasions, is also finished in mahogany. Along the rear of the house, overlooked by the windows of the three last-named rooms, is a capacious veranda.

All the floors on this level are formed of the same woods as the hall. The doors are made to slide into recesses in the wall, and respond to the touch of a child, so well-balanced and adjusted are they. Warping and binding are guarded against in their construction; each "stile" of the frame is formed of four strips of pine, each alternate strip reversed, so as to react and absorb within themselves any variation from the true line caused by any further drying of the already well-seasoned timber. Outside of all is a thick veneering wood corr sponding with the "finish" of the respective rooms.

The windows are glazed with plate-glass; the sashes are hung upon patent copper chains. Every door and window in the house is connected with an electric indicator in Mr. Blaine's room, forming a complete burglar alarm. Electric bells and speaking-tubes traverse the house in all directions. A magnificent oak-carved stairway leads, by an easy ascent of seventeen steps, eight feet wide, to a landing with a divided short return of six steps. The upper hall is graced with oak pillars of as elegant, but less elaborate, design as those below. The principal room on this floor is Mr. Blaine's chamber. From the windows a view of Arlington, Fort Myer, and Georgetown College is obtained. Here, as mentioned before, centre the electric wires which will give unerring information of any improper attempt to enter. Leading from this chamber, which, as are all on the floor, is finished in poplar wood, is a bath-room, which, if it does not excel in elegance those of the Romans, certainly equals anything of modern model. Besides the most complete appurtenances of sanitary science, made safe from any possibility of sewer contagion, there is a hot-air or Turkish-bath chamber. Here are also the ubiquitous electric buttons, to insure the solitary bather the safety of a prompt call in case of sudden illness or other necessity for assistance. Other rooms on this floor are in more or less exclusive connection with bath-rooms, but no drain attachments lead directly into any sleeping-chamber.

Five fine, large rooms comprise the family and guest chambers on this floor. In the ear are other rooms, separated by a shut-off door, and reached by a smaller stairway, intended for the use of servants. On the floor above are a number of well appointed bedrooms, together with a large cedar closet for furs, etc., and in the attic tier is contained still another set of rooms, less in number than on either of the other floors, but all finely fitted up.

In the basement, reached by a broad stairway under the grand oak structure used for reaching the upper chamber, is found a fine, large billiard-room under the library, and of the same size—about twenty by twenty-five feet. Near to this, under the parlor, is the smoking-room. Across the spacious hall is the kitchen, laundary, and other domestic offices, all fitted up with the latest modern appliances. The heating arrangements of the house, apart from the open fireplaces which ventilate and cheer nearly every room, is worthy of particular notice. The furnace or boiler chamber is between the billiard and smoking rooms. It is furnished with an immense boiler, which does double duty, supplying both radiated heat and clean, hot air. The former is transmitted through the medium of improved steam heaters in every room. The latter is, with the outer air or that of any of the various basement rooms, at will passed over an infinite number of convolutions of steam-pipes, arranged in cases erected in different spots about the lower floor. The air is not scorched, or even unduly dried, the moisture which the heated surface of the pipes may deprive it of being restored by an ingenious contrivance.

Altogether there are but twenty-five rooms exclusive of the minor offices in the mansion. The cost was at first it is said, estimated at $60,000, but it is said probably reached more than $100,000 before it was completed. The furniture, it is said, cost at least $50,000. In the rear of the house are a cistern and a filtering apparatus, the rain-water from the roof passing through the latter before entering the cistern. The water is used for drinking. It was said that during the construction of the house Mr. Blaine summoned his architect or builder to New York to see Mr. Tilden's new dining-room, desiring to have it reproduced in his own house, but was deterred by the expense.

There, Mr. Laborer, is the picture of James G. Blaine's Washington home. How does it compare with your own humble abode?

The Story of a Midget.

(London Truth.)

I have seldom read anything more scandalous and disgusting than the report of the inquest held by the Birmingham Coroner on the body of the child Lily Evans, "the Lilliputian wonder and the smallest Midget in the world." From the evidence it appeared that this unhappy infant was "let" by its mother to a showman named Baker for 30s. a week. It was exhibited every five minutes from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, and was kept awake for the purpose. Meanwhile the mother was almost continually drunk, and systematically neglected to feed her offspring. When it was dead she wished to sell the body for £20, "but did not understand the law." The medical evidence showed that the child died of convulsions, aggravated by being exhibited and by want of proper food. I am sorry to see that this fiend of a woman got off with a severe censure from the jury. But what are we to think of the law which permits people to make money out of such abominable cruelty as this?

A Blackmailing Scheme Exposed.

(Chicago Special.)

A local paper is authority for the statement that when James M. Gamble, the wealthy real estate agent, jumped from the third story window a few nights ago, broke his leg and received other injuries, it was to escape from the clutches of a band of blackmailers, including Mrs. Johnson, her pretty daughter and a man named Finkbone, who proposed to "work" Gamble for $5,000. It is alleged that this gang has managed several such jobs; that the entire party were allied together a little over a year ago in a scheme to blackmail a very prominent official of the Union Pacific railroad. The methods in the case of the railroad official were the same as those tried upon Gamble, and a good deal of money was made by the trio from a gentlemen who was entrapped at the Tremont House.

REST.

Weep not when I am dead, dear friend.
Sweetheart, grieve not when I lie low;
While o'er my clay your soft eyes bend
Remember it was good to go.
When low you press the violet sod,
Whose purple tears enstar my breast,
Beloved, think I sleep in God.
Remember such alone are blest.

The perfect silence will be dear,
How dear the chance of painless rest:
And on, beyond all pain or fear,
The perfect waking will be best.
How dim this distant day will seem,
How far the grief we suffer here!
This life the mirage of a dream,
Merged to morning calm and clear.
—*Mary Clemmer.*

PRINCE OF WALES' PALS.

Some of His Favorites as Seen at the Goodwood Races.

(London Letter to San Francisco Argonaut.)

It is a curious thing to note the sort of people that Albert Edward delights to surround himself with, and who, despite the high-minded speeches he may make in public when laying a foundation stone or declaring some hospital open, but too plainly show in what direction his real and individual tastes lie. I fancy that in no other place or at no other time is a better exemplification of this to be found than in the guest list at Goodwood Park during the race week. It is indeed surprising, when one considers the position of the Duke of Richmond, who is the third peer of the kingdom, that he should lend himself to such a course merely to please his future King. It is, in fact, all the more surprising still when it is remembered that the Duke is one of the foremost Conservative peers in the House of Lords, and a man who for political ability and statesmanlike qualities takes rank second only to the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns. During the race week is about the only time that Goodwood Park has the honor of a stay of any length from his Grace or his family, his estates in Scotland being now his favorite country residence, and instead of extending his hospitality to men whom one would think would be more congenial to him and his generally exhibited tastes, he fills his house with national and political nonentities—men who, if racing and actresses were abolished by act of Parliament, would never be known except as possessors of titles on which they reflect no honor.

Take the young Duke of Portland for instance. What on earth does he amount to, or of what use is he to the country of which he is a born legislator? He is a young man of about seven-and-twenty, who five years ago was elevated from the position of plain Mr. Cavendish-Bentick, a subaltern in the Grenadier Guards, to that of the eighteenth peer of the five hundred-odd of the kingdom, with a ducal coronet, hundreds of thousands of pounds a year, and several splendid residences, both town and country. Like all other shallow young men who "come into money" of a sudden, he straightway went on the turf. Before then a comparatively obscure personage, albeit the known heir of his uncle, the late Duke, who was supposed to be a leper, he at once leaped into prominence and notoriety as a new member of the Prince of Wales' "set." I don't mean to say that the young man is fast, at least not in the way that the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Marquis of Huntley are fast, but he certainly keeps fast company. He poses as a goody-goody youth, and is highly spoken of by old ladies. I rather fancy he has as good a time as the others on the quiet, and, lacking the honesty to show it, prefers to pass for a prig. At all events, whatever his means may be, and his accidental title, he is no person to shove over the heads of men who do something besides breed race-horses, and whose achievements are more beneficial to their country than the winning of the Goodwood Cup, a victory this year gained by the Duke of Portland's horse St. Simon.

Then Sir John Astley is another of the favored couple of dozen who mingle with royalty on this occasion. Sir John Astley is an authority on horse-racing. If anybody can inform me what other qualification he possesses for association with swells I should be pleased to hear it.

Mr. W. G. Craven is another regulation pal. Though he does not possess a title himself, he is the nephew of the Earl of Craven, and aside from his horsey accomplishments he is the complaisant husband of Lady Mary Craven, a certain rapid daughter of the last Earl of Hardwicke, a lady who, though some years his senior, had her name considerably "involved" with that of the Prince when he was quite young. A husband who looks over such trifles, you know, isn't half a bad fellow in Albert Edward's estimation. What other recommendations for mixing on equal terms with the best in the land Mr. Craven possesses I know not, except that he is an extremely handsome man, an excessively immoral liver, and the father of one of the greatest young blackguards in England, a youth who the other day deserted one of the most bewitching "pocket Venuses"—as was his young wife—for the unchaste wife of another man, with whom he eloped to parts unknown.

There are many others, but these will suffice. I defy any one to take the entire list of guests at Goodwood and point me out one who, apart from his mere title or peculiar attractiveness to the princely instinct, would be or could be fairly considered a proper person to exalt in the eyes of the people at large by making him the companion of the future sovereign.

A SHOT THAT SAVED LINCOLN.

How General Harney Once Prevented an Indian From Shooting Great Abe.

[Washington Post.]

Every schoolboy has heard of General W. S. Harney, the Indian fighter, and will be glad to know that the old hero still lives at the age of eighty-four and, with the exception of a somewhat impaired vision and a slightly defective memory, enjoys excellent health. He is now on a little pleasure tour from his home in St. Louis, and with his adopted daughter, Mrs. St. Cyr, is comfortably quartered. The General, who has two daughters and a son, will remain in the city only a few days, when he will return to St. Louis. Both of his daughters are married and living in France. One of them married Count de Noue, of the French army, and the other Visconnt de Thury, a French gentleman. The son of the General lives in St. Louis. A reporter of the *Post* had a long and pleasant chat yesterday with the General, who, when he rose, towered considerably above his visitor, his height being six feet three inches and his figure still erect and soldierly. He injured his leg a few weeks ago and is a little lame, but treats the matter lightly.

"I was in command in Missouri when the rebellion broke out," said the General during the conversation, "and had I not been relieved by President Lincoln in May, 1861, I am sure there would have been no bloodshed in that State; but I never blamed Mr. Lincoln, for he and I were old friends. So much political pressure was brought to bear upon him by Frank P. Blair and others that I suppose he had to relieve me. And yet," continued the General, smiling, "Mr. Lincoln never saw me without reminding me that I once saved his life."

"How was that, General?

"Well," said the General, laughing, "Mr. Lincoln was captain of a company of volunteers and I was captain of a company of regulars during the Black Hawk war. I remember well how Captain Lincoln used to come to our rendezvous, General Taylor's headquarters, and tell stories that amused us immensely. He used to lie on the grass, and very frequently would say: 'That reminds me,' and begin a funny story.

"One day Lincoln said to me: 'I say, Harney, let's pick out four or five good shots from our commands and go gunning for Indians on our own hook.' 'All right, Lincoln,' said I; 'but do you know anything about Indian fighting?' 'Well, not much; but I am a pretty good shot.' 'That will do to start on,' said I, 'but let me tell you one thing—never look for a redskin in front of you; look out for your flanks.' Well, we started out and soon came on signs of redskins. All of a sudden, while I was watching the flanks I saw an Indian drawing a bead on Lincoln. As quick as I could possibly do so I leveled my rifle and fired. I didn't hit him—at least he didn't fall—and he ran away. Ever after that Captain Lincoln insisted that I had saved his life.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON.

Why He Prefers Grover Cleveland to James G. Blaine.

(Northampton Letter to Springfield Republican.)

Among the prominent men of the country who spend their summer in the delightful old county of Hampshire is Bishop Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y., who resides for the summer in an old-fashioned farm-house somewhat modernized, in the quaint and historical old town of Hadley. Your reporter had a very pleasant chat the other day with this well-known theologian on the political aspects of the day. While the Bishop's tastes and work do not lead him into politics, yet he is a keen observer of what is going on in the political world, and his deductions are made after mature reflection and careful investigation. As to his own position the Bishop said: "I class myself with the Independents, for I am in the habit of voting according to the character of the men placed in nomination." In reply to a query as to his opinion of Mr. Blaine he said: "Well, I have no desire to publish my opinions to the world, nor do I care to hold them back. I have never been in favor of Blaine, whom I recognize as a trafficker in official influence, and I am very much pained to see so many of my New England friends yielding up the high standard of morals so requisite to the Presidential candidate in the past. Nothing has been said in this miserable attempt which can bring him into the society of the pure statesmen of the past. It would indeed be deplorable if the young men of this nation should be informed by this election that the people of the United States condone the offenses proved against James G. Blaine. The moral effect would be very depressing should they be told by his election that they can lie, defraud, become demagogues, bribe givers and takers and still not forfeit the public confidence. It is a humiliating spectacle to see so many men like Hoar, Dawes and others twisting his dishonored record in such a way as to become a deliberate attempt to make his conduct reputable. To me the action of those who sneer at the attempt to purify the political atmosphere is contemptible."

As the Bishop spends most of his time in Central New York his opinion of Cleveland has weight. In answer to his views of Cleveland he remarked: "His public life has been trustworthy, upright and manly. He is a man of honor and there is much in his public career to admire." Touching upon the scandal concerning Gov. Cleveland's private life, Bishop Huntington said with emphasis: "Believing as I do that this is a thing of the past and no part of his present character, I shall certainly vote for him. Until I came into this State I never heard aught about this scandal. He does not look with complacency on the past, and is not living as a dissolute man. According to the Christianity which I teach, we are to forgive, and as I understand that he is living an honorable life in the present, I see no reason why I should not cast my vote for the reform Governor, Grover Cleveland."

About President Arthur.

(Boston Herald Letter.)

He will never return to politics. He has a high notion of the dignity of the Presidential office. He will try to remain on the pedestal which he thinks it has set him on. His ambition was to be continued by suffrage in an office which chance had given to him, but that disappointment will not affect his future. He will neither take a lower place in politics nor return to the practice of law. He is not very rich—probably he will retire from the White House with less than $100,000 to his name. He had more than that when elected Vice President, but his expenditures have ever since exceeded his income. His social disbursements in the Capital are greater than those of any preceding President, and his efforts to get a renomination were very costly. However, he will live the rest of his days in dignified retirement from all business. He will be an ornamental ex-President, and, perhaps, occasionally useful in a non-partisan public way, but he will not let himself down to any pursuit for livelihood.

OUR Western people are liable to be laid low by malarial fever, when breaking up new lands. The folks of the East are also complaining of fevers, chills and agues, arising from decaying vegetable matter and imperfect drainage. For either East or West the best remedy is Ayer's Ague Cure.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The effect of Carl Schurz's appearance in Wisconsin appears to have been as tonishing. His meetings were unprecedented in numbers. Says the Chicago *Times'* special from Milwaukee:

The effect of Schurz's appearance here is really beyond computation. The rank and file of the Germans appear to have gone over entire into the arms of the Independent party. If that party had, as claimed, 2,500 members in this city last week, it is a low estimate to fix its membership to-day at five thousand. The instances of prominent German Republicans who were former supporters of Blaine but have now come out for Cleveland, have become so numerous as to attract little attention. What was first a wonder has become accepted as a matter of course. The conversion was fully as sudden as it was complete. Such a revulsion was never before known in the State. Should the same effect follow Schurz's appearance in other parts of the State it is admitted that the claim that Cleveland will carry the State is founded on fact. Not only men but money is pouring in upon the Independents. Not that they wanted for the latter. Their campaign chest, it is alleged, has all along been better supplied than that of either of the leading parties. But whether they want it or not the money is forthcoming.

Mr. Schurz is to continue his work in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, speaking in German and English. We believe a political revolution is impending in the West equal to that of 1854.

—If Mr. Blaine has a defense in the Mulligan letters, why don't his friends accept a pending proposition Mr. Sterne Chittenden, a distinguished New York lawyer, located at 176 Broadway, proposes, in a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, to give the sum of $10,000 to Yale College, or to the Republican campaign fund, if Mr. Blaine will submit his Fisher letter to the venerable ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, and if Dr. Woolsey, after a careful examination, shall decide that they are in no way discreditable to Mr. Blaine's honor? Mr. Chittenden is a wealthy man, a former Republican and a graduate of Yale; and Woolsey is out for Blaine. The proposition is in every way a fair one, as the decision of the question would rest with Dr. Woolsey's sense of honor. Nobody but Fisher, Blaine and Mulligan has ever, to the knowledge of the public, examined the Mulligan letters. But will Blaine accept the proposition? We rather guess not.

—The following litte table gives the accurate returns from Vermont for three Presidential years:

	1876.	1880.	1884.
Republican	44,723	47,814	41,917
Democratic	20,988	21,345	19,838
Greenback, &c.	...	1,578	686
Total	65,711	70,737	62,421

A glance at these figures will show that the Republican loss from 1880 was about 6,000 while the Democratic falling off was only 1,400. Ah, George F. Edmunds, why did you do it?

—Patrick Egan, President-elect of the National League, is out in a latter in which he denounces Cleveland as a monopolist and declares for Blaine. Mr. Egan, says the Utica *Observer*, has been in this country a year and a half and is not a naturalized citizen. Were he better acquainted with American politics, and conversant with the records of Blaine and Cleveland, he would never have committed the inexcusable blunder of writing this letter. Cleveland a monopolist, forsooth! As politics run, he is a poor man; while Blaine, whom Mr. Egan likes, has acquired millions by bartering his official honor and promoting the interests of railroad corporations. We do not think the Irish National League would have chosen Mr. Egan President could it have foreseen that he was so soon to dabble in American politics to the possible detriment of a party to which so many of the League's members belong. Mr. Egan calls Mrs. Parnell to task for discussing politics. This is rather impudent. The daughter of one of America's greatest sailors has surely a right to consider the merits of political candidates in this country in whatever manner she sees fit; but the official head of an organization like the League would better promote the interests of that body by holding aloof from the strife.

—If Mr. Blaine now fails to bring a third libel suit against the *Eastern Argus*, Portland, Me, we shall believe he has a reason for his failure. Hear it:

The Massachusetts Independents appreciate just the kind of juggler they have to deal with and have been looking up his Washington social record, with abundant results in the scandal line. It confirms the statement of Mr. Gifford's letter that Mr. Blaine was refused association with Mr. Morrill's family, and it reveals the sad tale of his seduction of a married Washington lady, who was put under his "protection" for the voyage to Europe by her devoted husband. The lady's father was a native of Maine, of high standing and national reputation.

—The brewing interest of Milwaukee and other Wisconsin cities is almost in a panic over the prohibition movement now going on. Under laws such as those now in force in Iowa and Kansas, millions of dollars' worth of property would be wiped out as remorselessly as were the Southern slave fortunes, and thousands of men would be thrown out of work. For some months Milwaukee brewers have refused to purchase hops or barley grown in Iowa, and they have perfected a political organization which is as efficient as any party machine, and which is a good deal more generously supplied with money. For the first time since 1874, when the brewing interest threw the State into Democratic hands, every branch of this vast business is thoroughly united for self-defense. The maltsters, the coopers, the sign painters, the printers and lithographers employed by the brewers, and all the saloon and garden keepers are enrolled under one banner. It is a revolt which the Republicans cannot hope to stem. The Independent movement in Wisconsin is formidable without reference to the German bolt. In Milwaukee alone 1,500 prominent citizens, most of them American-born, have signed a paper stating that they voted for Garfield, but this year they intend to support Cleveland.

—The *Potters' Gazette* at East Liverpool, Ohio, has come out for Cleveland, revers-ing its Blaine and Logan flag. It did not seem to reach the conclusion until a good deal of matter was prepared for its issue making the change, as we find this paragraph conspicuously printed:

We ask forgiveness for the Republican lies contained in this issue.

It has a "patent inside" decidedly Republican, but its outside bustles with such paragraphs as this:

Henceforth the *Potters' Gazette* will be published in the interest of the Democracy. Such being the fact, we hope that all of our Republican friends who desire to discontinue the paper will send in their names early in the campaign, in order that we may start out fair and square.

Ed. Croxall, a leading Republican of this place, went to the Democratic club meeting, on last Wednesday night, and avowed his disgust with the Republican party in a terse, telling speech.

—Republicans who have heretofore stood by Mahone, in and out of Virginia, are dropping him now because of his domineering ways. It is literally true that he prefers defeat rather than yield a single point. He applied to Steve Elkins for money for election purposes. "We will give you all we can when you have shown a disposition to pursue a course at home without which no amount will do you any good," was Elkins' reply. Since then Mahone has been breaking things generally. Virginia doesn't enter into Blaine's calculations. If he is President Mahone will be on the outside. Others who look to Governor Cameron as their leader will have the favor of the Blaine administration. Literally true is it, Mahone has had his day.

—Politics in Brooklyn, New York, will begin to liven up this week, with the reappearance of the local leaders, returning from the summer resorts. The St. John men are already showing a great deal of activity in the City of Churches, and a Prohibition leader declares in a published interview:

For the first time our party will be thoroughly organized this year. We shall have from eight to ten men at every polling place in Kings county on election day, and in addition to this every voter will have a copy of our ticket before he goes to the polls. We are going to poll a surprising vote here, as well as throughout the country. How many votes will St. John get in Brooklyn? I think 3,000 or 4,000, at least. If the people thoroughly understood our principles, it would be 30,000 or 40,000.

These are not very big figures. St. John is likely to get the vote in Allegheny county that is claimed for him in Brooklyn. The Prohibitionists polled nearly 3,000 votes in this county as far back as 1874, and they are just about as mad now as they were then at the Republicans.

—The Morrill developments grow more interesting, and show that Mr. Blaine operated in Maine as a political boss much on the same principle as Simon Cameron did in Pennsylvania. Says an Augusta letter:

Senator Morrill's first quarrel with Blaine was when Mr. Blaine became Chairman of the State Committee. The quarrel was because Mr. Blaine insisted upon using the campaign fund for bribery. Senator Morrill, then one of the two leaders of the party, would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Blaine was backed by Senator Hamlin, and carried his point. From that day the breach between Mr. Morrill and Mr. Blaine grew wide, and the distinguished gentleman, whose widow has given such solemn testimony to the character borne here at his home by the Republican candidate, secured all his honors thenceforth in spite of Mr Blaine's constant hostility. There are stories here, necessarily impossible of actual proof, but apparently accepted as unquestionably true by Mr. Blaine's friends and opponents, of the actual purchase of votes in the Legislature against Mr. Morrill when a candidate for the Senate. These members had been instructed for Morrill, and at least one of them was so mistreated by his indignant constituents afterward that he was compelled to leave town. Justly or unjustly, it has been charged for years that Mr. Blaine was instrumental in causing the defection of these Morrill votes. The traitors were from Augusta, and were elected under Mr. Blaine's own directions, but they could not have been elected had they not pledged themselves for Morrill. One thing is not denied—the wholesale bribery which biennially debauches the State of Maine to a degree unparalleled anywhere else, except in New Hampshire, began when Mr. Blaine assumed the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee.

—The *Sunday Regulator*, the recognized organ of the laboring people of Cohoes, N. Y., manufacturing city of 22,000 inhabitants, comes out for Cleveland. It says editorily:

We give our preference to Grover Cleveland in the first place, because he is admitted by even the most rabid Republicans to be a better man in a moral sense than James G. Blaine. We give our preference to him because he is the most true and most honest friend of the workingman. We give our preference to Grover Cleveland because we believe he would be the firmer friend of Ireland and the Irish people. We have made a close study of the lives and character of the two men who are the only real candidates for President, and find that, whereas Cleveland is all truth and honesty, Blaine is the reverse. Cleveland, if he has committed faults, has made reparation and frankly confessed to them. Blaine, on the other hand, denies all wrong, and is as subtle and deceitful now as ever in his life. His career has not been that of an honest man, a true man. That Ben Butler is in any way a representative of the working people we deny. He is a blatant, arrogant piece of whimsical nonsense. A friend of monopolists all his life, he now attempts to put himself on the people as a friend of the workingmen.

—A dispatch from Washington tells how Bill Chandler has been shaking up the Navy Department since his return, because the plans for a number of new men-of-war which he had ordered have not been completed. Mr. Secretary Chandler has an idea that it is his mission to furnish the country with a new Navy. He is anxious to have the stealing begin. But Mr. Chandler need not vex his soul about plans for future naval vessels. There will be a round-up to his nautical career about the Fourth of next March.

From the Corporal.

From the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Florida, Corporal Ben Barger writes of the benefits of Brown's Iron Bitters in that malarious region. He says: "I have used several bottles, and must say I am greatly benefited by using it. Several of my comrades use Brown's Iron Bitters, and you may rest assured they all think it is the greatest thing on earth." This kind of testimony comes from all quarters concerning Brown's Iron Bitters—the best tonic.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MRS. PARNELL visited Elmira, N. Y., to call upon Governer Cleveland.

HENRY W. PAGE'S gifts in money to Cornell University amount to $400,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S maids of honor are eight in number and receive $1,500 a year each.

MISS SHEPHERD, the daughter of Mrs. W. J. Florence, is to support Lotta this season.

STRAKOSCH intends to bring the Teatre Apollo Company to this country after a season in London.

ADOLPH SUTRO, of tunnel fame, just home from Europe, is to establish a free library in San Francisco.

THE Rev. T. A. Goodwin, a Prohibition leader in Indiana, claims that St. John will poll 15,000 votes in that State.

SIGNOR CAMPANINI and Mme. Gerster are endeavoring to combine forces for a concert tour through the United States.

CONGRESSMAN ABRAM S. HEWITT arrived in New York Monday from Europe, where he has spent the summer months.

MISS CHAMBERLAIN, of Cleveland, late the reigning American beauty abroad is at Homburg, and never shows herself at a seaside resort.

THE Princess of Wales is a catophile. She said recently: "If I have saved one cat from misery, I shall feel that I have done something."

MR. GYE being a financial wreck after the London season, it is predicted by knowing ones that New York will have no Italian opera during the coming winter.

THE red flannel shirt which, tied to an oar, was used as a distress signal by the Greely party in the Arctic regions, will be on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition.

MR. CORCORAN, the Washington banker and philanthropist, who is now at the White Sulphur Springs, notwithstanding his advanced age, is enjoying better health than for several years past.

CREMATION is making great strides in France. The Prefect of the Seine means to establish Siemens furnaces in several of the cemeteries of Paris and proposes to cremate all persons whose bodies are not claimed by their friends.

MISS FLORENCE KELLEY, daughter of Pig-Iron Kelley, is going to marry a Russian. She has been carefully educated abroad, is said even to be an expert political economist and now will add domestic economy to her other accomplishments.

MUNKACZY, one of the greatest, living artists, who painted "Christ before Pilate," has just been put in a private madhouse near Paris. He thought a passing file of soldiers about to assassinate him, shrieked wildly for aid, and was found to be hopelessly mad.

THE latest cause given for Indian famine is the existence of an excessive number of goats. The theory is that the goats destroy the trees, and the consequent decay of forests decreases the average rainfall. There are 14,000,000 goats in the Madras Presidency alone.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has a greater number of houses awaiting his occupation than any other American. He has one in Fifth avenue and another in Fort Washington, and then his rooms at the *Herald* establishment are a snug place for a bachelor. His Newport villa is always in readiness, and he has also a fine establishment in Paris.

THE managers of the "Century" magasay that their new dictionary, while dropping some words as obsolete and some participles as unnecessary, will introduce thousands of words which have never before been in an dictionary, but which by use have demonstrated their right to adoption. Some twenty thousand of these have been received.

MARY ANDERSON'S summer advertising of the social kind has had a good effect. In her reappearance at the London Lyceum on Saturday evening the house was packed to the roof and the audience most enthusiastic and liberal in its applause. Among the literary and social notabilities present were Minister Lowell, Consul General Merritt and Oscar Wilde.

A MASSIVE plain monument of blue Westerly granite has been erected in the family lot at Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, in memory of the late Judge Jeremiah S. Black. The monument is over 7 feet in height and 8 feet by 5 feet 4 inches at the base. On the face, in raised polished letters, is inscribed the name Jeremiah Sullivan Black and the date of birth and death.

MR. CARLYLE'S house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, is still to let. A tenant in the person of a Mr. Haweis was soon found for Rosetti's home, with its dark passages and gloomy rooms; but as yet no hero worshiper has been found ardent enough to take possession of "the famous tenement," as we have heard if called, in which the dyspeptic seer grumbled away so many years of his life.

A SARATOGA correspondent reports the sale of a Cuban slave in that city last week. The girl was the property of a wealthy Cuban family, and was sold in the regular way, save that the date of the bill of sale, drawn up by a Saratoga attorney, was dated Havana, June 24, 1884, instead of Saratoga, August, 26, 1884. The price paid was $1,200, and the purchaser was a wealthy widower, who is to be married in Havana in October, and intends presenting the girl to his bride as a maid.

MME. PAPPENHEIM, now singing before San Francisco audiences, told an interviewer there the other day of her noteworthy transformation. Not very long ago she was a very large woman—tipped the scales, it was said, at two hundred and thirty pounds. To the amazement of her friends, she returns to America with a comparatively trim figure and, although there are fifty or sixty pounds less of Pappenheim, with her artistic skill undiminished. She reduced herself on the new principle discovered by the German doctor who so successfully reduced Bismarck's fat boy. This physician has philanthropically given his system to Germany in a pamphlet and all fat Germany is reducing itself.

Weekly Post.

THE PANIC IN WHEAT.

The great business sensation of the year in two hemispheres and three continents is the low price of wheat, the great cash crop of the farmers of the West, England and India. Wheat has not in fourteen years before sold so cheaply in Chicago as lately. It has not been so cheap in England for 100 years. The Chicago *Tribune* says speculators who bought wheat in June on the alluring predictions of the clique, who promised with the help of the banks to put up the price, have by this time lost on all they have held not less 55 cents a bushel, including all carrying charges. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, which is a close observer of the wheat situation, as befits a journal in a State the wheat crop of which is worth a good many millions more than its gold yield, declares that wheat is selling 20 per cent. below the fair average cost of production. The causes of the prevailing low prices, it thinks, are temporary, and it enumerates them as being: (1) The general collapse of wheat speculators; (2) the monetary crisis; and (3) the heavy sales by farmers customary at this season. On the other hand, Mr. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, the well known statistician of New York, figures out that the surplus remaining in this country July 1 was 75,554,195 bushels, as against 65,877,155 remaining on hand a year previously. "Present indications," he declares, "are that the abundant supplies on both sides of the ocean will cause very low prices this fall." In his opinion the "obvious cause of the unnaturally low prices of wheat all over the world is the extraordinary increase in railroad and ship building within the last few years. Railroads in India and here have multiplied wheat-growing acres. The cheap ships of these days have brought the most distant acres into competition." With wheat in Chicago at 79 cents, the *Tribune* of that city comments:

Fat years are succeeded by lean years. It may be that the opening of new wheat areas, the concentration of the surplus of all the wheat areas on every point of demand, the cheapening by inventions of the cost of production, and—a cause that is not to be slighted—the steadying effect of speculation enlarged by the world-wide facilities offered by the great exchanges—may, all taken together, reduce the average quotation of wheat a few cents a bushel permanently. That average quotation in Chicago for twenty-four years has been, in specie, 97 cents a bushel. That may have to be reduced to an average of 90 cents. But present values are not normal. They represent the panic of sellers, real and speculative. The bent bow will surely spring back.

VON HOLST ON BLAINE.

The utterances of foreigners on American topics are always of interest, but when the one who speaks is a profound student, a close observer and a man of the broadest views, what he says should be given a weight which cannot well be overestimated. Such a man is Dr. H. VAN HOLST, who has just published in the Berlin *Nation* a long article on our Presidential candidates. Of Governer CLEVELAND and his public record he speaks in terms at once temperate and just; but of BLAINE he says:

On the other side it is only the band of demagogues and the bread-and-butter politicians of all degrees of abjection (but they in the highest degree) that properly can and must wish for Blaine's triumph. A positive achievement of statesmanship is not in his record. Notwithstanding the prominent political position he has held many years, he is a man of talent without profound culture, but attractive in manner, a clever speaker, skilled parliamentarian, an unscrupulous party man, highly trained and an out-and-out machine politician—these are his qualifications as statesman. * * * The tendency of his administration would doubtless be deeper immersion in the swamp, for he lives and moves in political intrigue, and to his vast ambition clings the leaden weight of a small and dirty passion. That is the worst of it, and makes of this campaign a phenomenon unique in the history of the United States. Shallow machine politicians, straw puppets, and mixtures of demagogues and party tools without a framework have repeatedly been put forward by the parties, and in the last half century the politicians have shown a marked disinclination to choose a statesman as official leader of a party; but never before have they dared to bring forward for "the first position in the world" a man to whose hands money clings in a dishonorable manner. But Blaine has stood for years convicted by his own testimony in black and white of having received payment from railroad companies for services which he rendered them as Speaker in the House of Representatives. * * * Immensely important as is the question whether Civil Service reform (i. e., the substitution of a form of government organized in accordance with the demands of healthy common sense and of a civilized nation, for the semi-barbarian nuisance of the spoils system) shall be continued, or the land intrusted our years longer to the machine, of much greater importance is, nevertheless the question whether immaculate personal honesty shall continue to be absolutely required in a man whom this nation of over 50,000,000 by its own free choice places at its head."

And who is Dr. VON HOLST? He is a man who understands better even than any living American our institutions and ways, and whose "Constitutional History of America" is the ablest and most profound study of our history ever published. A keen but friendly critic his arraignment of BLAINE has nothing about it of partisan passion, and is as just as it is severe. In the face of what he says there is no honest man but who asks with even greater solicitude than the eminent German, "whether immaculate personal honesty shall continue to be absolutely required in a man whom this nation of over fifty millions by its own free choice places at its heads."

In November these fifty millions will answer and answer aright.

TELL THE PEOPLE.

What has Mr. BLAINE done in his long public career; we mean aside from his participation in Congressional jobbery, illustrated by the MULLIGAN episode? With what great measure is his name identified in a manner to distinguish him from the common run of party supporters? Is it asking too much to invite his eulogists to tell? It has been claimed that Mr. BLAINE'S scheme for distributing among the States the proceeds of the whisky and beer taxes was at least original. But this claim cannot be allowed, inasmuch as substantially the same proposition was stoutly fought over during JACKSON'S time, and had been promulgated by General LOGAN—with the sole difference that the latter proposed to devote the money to educational purposes—sometime before Mr. BLAINE took it up. The suggestion that the General Government assume the debt of the Virginias, made by Mr. BLAINE in his history, is regarded as statesmanship of a very high order in that locality; but the candidate's chief supporter in New York, the *Tribune*, evidently does not share this view, inasmuch as it recently suppressed a very grateful acknowledgment of this "liberal" suggestion in a speech which it published of a "Rebel Brigadier" who had "come out for BLAINE." It would be pleasant to vary the discussion of Mr. BLAINE'S public character with a consideration of his claims to be regarded as a statesman if his friends, old or new, would kindly supply a basis for it.

THE mistake the BLAINE managers in Ohio made in writing to Mr. LOT M. MORRILL, of Maine, as if he were still living, asking him to go out to Ohio to stump for BLAINE, may fairly be called hideous. The letter said the situation in Ohio was critical on account of the attacks on BLAINE'S character, and that Mr. MORRILL, as a pure and upright statesman coming from BLAINE'S own State, could refute the charges as no one else could. Mr. BLAINE succeeded Mr. MORRILL in the Senate, when the latter took the Secretaryship of the Treasury. His widow was naturally indignant that his death should have been forgotten by the Ohio Committee, and wrote a terrible answer, which we reprint elsewhere, with some further comments of her own. They will serve to increase the amazement with which BLAINE'S nomination was received and is still regarded by tens of thousands. Such revelations as Mrs. MORRILL makes were known to nearly all the politicians. It was known what EDMUNDS thought of him, and MORRILL, and HOAR, and HAWLEY, and, in fact, nearly all the New England Senators, and what was thought of him, too, in nearly every newspaper office in the country; and yet his nomination was inflicted on the Republican party, which certainly had some stainless men. It is to be remarked, too, that the Indianapolis disclosures do not put BLAINE in an enviable light. The inference is irresistible that thinking himself secure, he threw family honor in the scale to manufacture political capital. It has a very ugly look for Mr. BLAINE.

THE Republicans are not satisfied with the Vermont election, and are inclined to censure Mr. EDMUNDS. The New York *Tribune* declares that the "Republicans of Vermont have not exactly covered themselves with glory," and intimates that if Senator EDMUNDS had done his duty a much more cheering result might have been attained. "A leader of different qualities," says the *Tribune*, "by powerful appeals to the personal attachment of his friends, might have aroused their zeal, as Mr. BLAINE did in Maine four years ago, when his friends were disappointed at the nomination of General GARFIELD. But Mr. EDMUNDS has never been in that sense a party leader." This is very sad; but it strikes us that four years ago BLAINE allowed Maine to go "hell-bent" Democraticward, and it required all the energies of GRANT and CONKLING and the treaty of Mentor to save the election. At all events, Senator EDMUNDS is not to be censured for declining to take the stump in behalf of the Plumed Knight. How could he do so with the newspapers of his State publishing the following letter which he wrote for the private perusal of the Republican leaders of the State in 1880?

It is my deliberate opinion that Mr. Blaine acts as the attorney of Jay Gould. Whenever Mr. Thurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific railroads to terms of equity with the Government, up has jumped James G. Blaine, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby to fire in our backs.

THE broad and emphatic meaning which is the foundation of this year's Presidential contest has not been elsewhere so vigorously and tersely expressed as at Bar Harbor in an interview with General MCCLELLAN, by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The nature of this undercurrent of public felling, its intensity, and its direction against the political methods and processes represented by Mr. BLAINE, are here considered with direct reference to the vote which they are certain to call out in November. Says General MCCLELLAN:

This contest now is the mighty and, I firmly believe, the crucial effort of the honest, the self-respecting, the patriotic classes of this people to overthrow an oligarchy of officeholder which, in all its tendencies and manifestations, is unrepublican—is fatal to the permanence of redublican institutions. Therefore we have ranged with us the best elements in the Republican party. Therefore we have ranged against us the worst element of our own party.

This is the secret of the devotion and loyalty of Independent Repunlicans and Democrats alike—devotion to the principle of integrity, without which the Republic cannot exist; loyalty to the man who best represents this principle and can most surely defeat, for that very reason, the "oligarchy of office-holders."

OUR exports of leading staples reached their maximum in value in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881. Since then the value exported has fallen off not much less than $200,000,000. In that year the value of raw cotton exported was $247,695,746; breadstuffs, $267,340,568; provisions and dairy products, $146,023,010; petroleum, $40,315,609; total of these items, $701,974,933. During the fiscal year ended the 30th of June last, the corresponding figures were: Cotton, $197,015,204; breadstuffs, $157,413,050; provisions and dairy products, $104,583,550; petroleum, $47,103,248; total, $506,115,052. From this statement it appears that there was a decrease of about $50,000,000 in raw cotton, about $110,000,000 in breadstuffs, and about $42,000,000 in provisions and dairy products. The only gain was in petroleum, and that was less than $7,000,000. The largest export of breadstuffs in the history of the country was $283,614,823 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, which was more than $126,000,000 in excess of the export during the last fiscal year. These comparisons serve to indicate at least one of the causes of the prevailing industrial and trade depression. A decrease of close on to $200,000,000 a year in the export of our staple products could nardly fail to tell perceptibly upon the general prosperity of the country.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, the home of Senator EDMUNDS, gave the lagest Democratic majority ever known in that city at the recent election.

A CITIZEN of Syracuse offers to pay one dollar to every Irish Democrat who will on the day after election make affidavit that he voted for BLAINE and LOGAN.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL was yesterday unanimously renominated for Congress in his Philadelphia district. Of course he will be re-elected, and we predict by the largest majority he has ever received.

THE Bradford *Era*, a prominent Republican journal in the oil region, supports Mr. JOHN L. MCKINNEY, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twenty-sixth Congressional district. Mr. MCKINNEY is a large and successful operator, who has had much to do with the development of petroleum production in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

SENATOR CONKLING has a very clear way of putting things. He said lately to a personal friend: "If CLEVELAND was a good enough man for Mr. BLAINE'S friends to make Governor of New York; perhaps some Republicans may think he is a good man to make President." As BEAVER and HARRY OLIVER were defeated in Pennsylvania for United States Senator by Mr. BLAINE'S advice, the question raised in New York is likely to pervade the politics of this State.

IT is reported that an attempt has been made by the BLAINE men to "conciliate" those Republicans who do not admire BLAINE; just such an effort, in fact, as was made in the GARFIELD canvass, when it was suddenly preceived that unless somebody was conciliated the Republicans could not carry the election. But the fact appears undisputiable that the work of conciliation is more difficult this year than in 1880. The Stalwarts are not in the humor to be fooled twice.

LIKE Garfield, our candidate is a man whose knowledge of every phase of American life is remarkable, and he has the happy faculty of saying the right thing in the right way and at the right time.—*Gazette.*

Of course, when he boasted he wouldn't be a deadhead in a land jobbing corporation, and recited his services to it in the way of a blackmail demand for more stock, Mr. BLAINE exercised the "happy faculty of saying the right thing in the right way and at the right time." But, honestly, don't the *Gazette* wish he had never expressed himself in that way?

WHATEVER may be the vote in Maine for BLAINE, no one doubts the majority for the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, which is advocated by the Republican Presidential candidate and will be very large. The Maine liquor law, which has existed for many years, and prohibitory in its enactments, has proven a failure in its execution, and how much better it will fare when inserted in the Constitution remains to be seen. Mr. BLAINE furnishes the use of his name and vote to make it a fundamental law of the State, and thus help ST. JOHN in his campaign.

THE recent decision by the Treasury Department to the effect that no contracts for public buildings can be undertaken where the cost would be in excess of the appropriation, is causing no little uneasiness in cities where such buildings have been provided for, and it is said that several Congressmen are already in Washington laboring to have the decision reversed. The common custom has been heretofore to look upon the first appropriation as a sort of opening wedge, expend it upon the site and foundation and then knock at the door of the treasury for more.

STATE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS are being opened in all quarters of the country. St. Louis is reported to have spent six hundred thousand dollars on permanent buildings, and its exhibition is almost wholly local, and little is heard about it. The New Orleans display, which is to be opened in December, approaches the Centennial in importance. The business has grown so in importance that nearly every large city is providing permanent buildings in which such expositions can be held. Pittsburgh is losing by not having a permanent Exposition Hall. We are missing this year the annual visits of our country cousins.

REFERRING to the effect of Senator EDMUNDS' one speech in the recent Vermont canvass, the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, Republican, says:

QUERY: If after one speech by Mr. Edmunds the Republican majority in Vermont is reduced five thousand, and his own town goes Democratic for the first time in its history, what would have been the effect of a dozen speeches? It is to be hoped the distinguished Senator will not be disturbed in his retirement during the rest of the campaign.

As the Senator described Mr. BLAINE as "JAY GOULD'S attorney" in the United States Senate, it is not to be wondered at he dislikes to be disturbed by appeals to help along Mr. BLAINE'S canvass.

THE friends of Mr. BLAINE have just brought out a new illustrated newspaper which will certainly elect their candidate—if anything can. Its first page is a conclusive demonstration of the superiority of BLAINE to CLEVELAND. The former is shown standing on a marble pedestal, while CLEVELAND is standing on a stool—a mere wooden four-legged stool. BLAINE is evidently ten feet in height, while CLEVELAND is not over four feet. A more unanswerable defense of Mr. BLAINE against the charges which have been brought against him and a more conclusive proof of the worthlessness and depravity of Governor CLEVELAND have never yet been made. The voter who can bring himself to vote for four feet of candidate when he can vote for one ten feet high is unworthy the name of American.

THE Vermont election clearly shows an indifference among a certain percentage of Republican voters to the election of Mr. BLAINE. It is not very striking but indicates the drift. As a New England man, at the preliminary election, BLAINE should have had a larger majority than HAYES or GARFIELD, while the facts are he falls below both. There may be compensation next week in Maine, where against an indifferent opposition party, the Republicans as a whole and Mr. BLAINE specially, have put forth extraordinary exertions to secure a phenomenal majority. He may succeed, but the work it has cost him, and the money expended, will deprive his expected majority of any significance in the national field.

THE census of Chicago taken by the Board of Education presents a view of the city that will be a surprise to most people. It has often been instanced as a typical American city, and it is so in the broad sense, because all the principal nations of the earth are represented in its populatien. But the American-born residents of Chicago number less than one-fourth of the whole. On the other hand Germany contributes more than thirty-three per cent. to the population, and Great Britain and Ireland nearly one-fourth of the whole. Out of a population of 616,246, there are 209,631 Germans and 145,913 former subjects of Great Britain, (including 114,005 from Ireland and 3,496 Canadians.) The American-born residents are third in the list, numbering 143,000. Less than one-half the population speak the English language by birthright, and more than a third speak German.

THE capacity of the steel rail mills of this country is about 1,600,000 tons per annum. About 600,000 tons went into new roads last year, and the amount used for renewals, new second track and sidings is estimated at 650,000 tons, or 5.42 per cent. of the total amount of rails in track. This rate is equivalent to a renewal of the road one in 18 4 years. At the end of 1883 a little more than half the track in the United States was iron. The consumption of rails for maintenance ran down from 10.30 per cent. in 1872, when steel rails were first used, to 5.92 per cent. in 1877, then back to 11.16 per cent. in 1881, and receded again to 5.42 per cent. in 1883. The production of rails increased from 83,991 in 1872 to 1,304,393 in 1882. Last year the production was 1,156,911. The price of rails, a little less than $26 per ton at the mills, is the lowest known in this country.

THE reports that Governor ST. JOHN had been offered fabulous inducements by the Republicans to retire from the Prohibition ticket are practically confirmed by his party leaders now in conference at the Lake Bluff temperance camp-meeting, near Chicago. Referring to the reported withdrawal of Mr. ST. JOHN, A. A. HOPKINS, the New York Prohibitionist, says:

It is an absolute fabrication, Governor St. John will not withdraw. He is not that kind of a man. This is a battle for the right in which he is engaged, and as long as even two or three are gathered together he will be their leader in the gallant fight. As to the influences which have been and are being brought to bear upon him, to secure his withdrawal, I can say that they are many and of a powerful nature. But, firm as a rock, he will withstand all assaults. Were he so disposed he could step down to-day from the candidacy a rich—yes, opulently wealthy man. Overtures have been made him by the representations of aggregations of wealth, but he has repulsed them with scorn.

THE answer of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* was filed yesterday in the BLAINE libel suit, with a number of interrogatories, it is demanded the plaintiff in the case shall answer. The *Sentinel* maintains the truth of its averment; that Mr. BLAINE was guilty of gross immorality—to the extent of seduction under promise of marriage, etc. Out of a great many floating rumors, the kernels of truth appear to be that Mr. BLAINE was secretly married in Pittsburgh, in 1851; that the witnesses to the ceremony were pledged to secrecy for a certain period, and that this pledge was afterward extended indefinitely, on the written request of Mr. BLAINE. There are other facts we do not care to go into. The political immorality of the MULLIGAN letters, in our judgment, is more important than the ugly disclosures made of Mr. BLAINE'S private immorality. That was a long time ago.

THE rapidity with which the French and Germans are taking up positions on the west coast of Africa is one of the most striking incidents in European politics. What these stations will amount to as colonies remains to be seen, but probably not much at present. German emigrants will not go to them as long as there is room in America, and there are no French emigrants to go anywhere. KOSSUTH'S explanation of this colonizing activity is plausible enough—that BISMARCK encourages it in order to divert the attention of France and England from the European continent which he governs himself. One thing is, however, certain, that the next twenty-five years will probably see Africa at last opened up to railroads and steamers, and it will probably be found that it has, as a field for emigration, been greatly underrated and the climate much slandered. There is no hardier or more vigorous race of men on earth than the Dutch Boers, after two centuries of life in the country.

GOVERNOR HOADLY'S wisdom has doubtless averted a disgrace and calamity in Ohio. The disappointment of his partisan enemies because a miners' riot has not taken place cannot be concealed. Had Governor HOADLY listened to perfidious counsels and sent troops into the Hocking Valley to provoke a conflict with the exasperated miners his advisers would have lost no time in denouncing him for his barbarity. But he did not fall into their trap. Is the BLAINE cause in Ohio so desperate that nothing will serve it but a bloody riot? Compare Governor HOADLY'S course in Ohio with that pursued by the HARTRANFT Republican administration in this State in 1877 and we will see where true statesmanship lies. The Governor could have had a hundred men killed in the Hocking Valley by an imprudent or thoughtless word or act; but he took the other course. He protected life and property without the expenditure of human blood. For some reason or other the Republicans seem greatly disappointed.

"HARPER'S WEEKLY," reviewing the progress of the Presidential campaign thus far, says: "Had Mr. EVARTS, and Senators HOAR and HAWLEY and DAWES, and ex-Governor LONG and Mr. LODGE, instead of commending the Republican party and its achievements, which are certainly as well known to their independent brethren as to themselves, simply and clearly shown that Mr. BLAINE'S MULLIGAN letters were the letters of a perfectly clean-handed and upright public man, there would have been no Republican revolt. They had but to do for Mr. BLAINE precisely what Mr. SCHURZ has done against him. Three months of the campaign are passed. The BLAINE press and orators have not attempted a clear and simple explanation. Why? Why but because they are conscious that they can not make it?" The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday disposes of the charges against BLAINE by the cheap method of declaring GARFIELD was slandered and martyred four years ago. Of course that proves BLAINE didn't write the MULLIGAN letters and didn't sell his legislative influence, rulings and votes to corporations. Why don't the *Gazette* print the MULLIGAN letters and permit its readers to judge of their character? Is it afraid? Of course it is!

Randall's Dozen Terms.

The Philadelphia *Times*, referring to Mr. Randall's renomination for his twelfth consecutive term in Congress, says: Mr. Randall is now the oldest member of the House in consecutive service, with the single exception of his distinguished colleague, Judge Kelley, who ranks him only by a single term. Mr. O'Neill entered Congress with Randall in 1863, but his retirement for one term makes him the junior of Randall in the public service.

There will be eminent fitness in Philadelphia giving Mr. Randall an immense majority in November. While he has ever been conspicuously faithful to the industrial, commercial and business interests of both city and State, he rendered not only Pennsylvania but the whole country a memorable service in his bold and successful stand against a free trade basis of revising the tariff.

It was the Randall battle of last session that eliminated free trade from American politics for a generation to come. It was that battle and that victory that made Carlisle, Morrison, Watterson and other free trade theorists understand that free trade is an impracticable and impossible policy for the United States, and its fruits were visible to the world in the cordial support of the Randall Tariff policy by the Democratic National Convention, and with the cordial assent of the free trade leaders in Congress.

Free trade is no longer an issue in American politics. It has had its trial under the most promising auspices, and it was Randall who smote it into death. Many men have many times rendered great service to the industrial, commercial and business interests of the country, but the crowning service to our material interests of the present age, was rendered by Samuel J. Randall in the last session of Congress, and Philadelphia appreciates it as it deserves to be appreciated, as will be proven by the largest vote for Randall ever cast for any Democratic candidate in his district.

"The Irish Bolt"

How serious is the alleged revolt of the Irish against Governor Cleveland is shown by the following extract from the Boston *Pilot*, the leading Irish paper of the country:

Little by little, Grover Cleveland comes into the light of inspection and stands the glare like an honest man. The Democratic party is unbroken, and its candidate will be elected. The reports of Irish defection are based on loose words and lies. A Western Irish-American Democrat, Mr. M. J. Dougherty, exposes this Republican "dodge" in a speech delivered in Illinois. He says:

"They told me that at Macomb there was a Republican club of 100 Irishmen, formerly Democrats. I went to Macomb, and they told me that the club was at Monmouth. I went there, but couldn't find a single one, but was referred to Bloomington, where the Republican papers stated there was a Republican club of three hundred Irishmen. I went there and couldn't find them. A Republican alderman told me it was Galesburg. Hold on, my friend,' I said. 'I live there.' 'Well, it's at Galena, then.' There was a traveling man in the hotel at the time, and he said the Galena Democrats would give $100 for an Irish Democrat who would vote for Blaine. The Eastern Republican papers say the Irish Blaine clubs are in the West; the West say they are in the East; in Missouri, they are in Illinois, and so it goes."

The treatment of the Irish-Americans who were arrested by England and imprisoned without trial, with the full consent of Blaine and Lowell, has become, as it ought, the gravest question of the campaign. On this, as on the Madigan circular, Blaine is convicted and condemned. Irish-Americans may vote for him, but they do it with their eyes open to his worthlessness. They have their own reasons for condoning what every decent American ought to condemn.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. $1, Druggists.

AT the last drawing of the National Lottery in Spain the employes charged with the details of the business forgot to put in the urn a thousand numbers; the Government annulled the drawing and ordered another on the following day. It happened that an individual who had been a constant player, without any luck, for twenty-two years, won one of the big prizes, and is inconsolable. He means to sue the Government.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the **"Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya,"** made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.
1-ru

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

TACOMA, W. T., now has a population of 6,000 and a new $200,000 hotel. These Westerners want the earth.

ON Saturday afternoon, for the first time since 1838, there were no female prisoners in the Tombs Court, New York.

ROBERT BONNER has paid $227,000 for nine horses Joe Elliott, Edwin Forrest, Edward Everett, Startle, Pocahontas, Dexter, Rarus, and Maud S.

HAND-MADE envelopes cost originally five cents each. The envelope-making machine now turns them out so that a thousand are sold for thirty cents.

FARMERS in the Ohio Valley are reported to be feeding wheat in place of corn to their swine, having plenty of new wheat and very little or no old corn.

BOUNTY is paid for dead grasshoppers in Mexico. At the Tabul Ticul Hacienda, one recent day, 208,500 pounds were brought in by hunters, who received a reward of $175.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA will spend the whole of next year in Australia before coming to begin his course of lectures at San Francisco and thence through the United States.

ASSISTANT BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER calls the *porte-cochere* of his Newport cottage the "Whiting Fee," since he devoted a very fat marriage fee to that particular improvement of his premises.

LORD COLERIDGE recently has given an extrajudicial decision that sermons should not extend beyond twenty minutes, and probably now he will be bored for an opinion on the proper curtailment of curtain lectures.

MISS CATHERINE L. WOLFE paid for her "Vinland," at Ochre Point, Newport, at the rate of $15,000 an acre, and it is an old and oft-told story, that the late William Beach Lawrence's father bought the entire tract of sixty-nine acres for $12,000.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY is now resting in retirement in her Rochester home, but all the same she is working hard at the revision of the proofs of her third volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage," which she means to print if possible before November.

THE Florida orange crop this season, it is estimated, will reach one million boxes or about three oranges for every inhabitant of the United States. The fruit besides being larger than heretofore will also be brighter, as the growers have discovered a means of overcoming the effects of the "rust mite."

CASTLE GARDEN is becoming something of a matrimonial mart. Several marriages have recently taken place there, and the Superintendent is reported to have several other tender arrangements in charge. Among those who have recently visited there to select wives have been two or three farmers of means.

THE report of the State Geologist of Indiana, just issued, shows that there are 206 coal mines in nineteen different counties of that State, employing 5,400 men, receiving $1,500,000 wages, producing 2,500,000 tons of coal, and requiring a capital of nearly $2,000,000 for their operation.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT threatens to print in book her "Through One Administration" with the original finale instead of the goody-goody one the *Century* while printing the serially insisted upon, and as the original story is supposed to be a little naughty an immense sale of the promised volume is confidently looked for.

SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN, who owns St. Michael's Mount, at the Land's End, England, has erected a great mansion there, being very proud of the possession, although the area is so scant. He keeps his horses on the mainland, which, at a very low tide, can be reached by a causeway, but at high tide quite a heavy sea sometimes surrounds the mount.

DODSON'S RUN discharges into the Schulykill annually the scourings from 13,000,000 pounds of wool, which would probably aggregate 2,000,000 pounds of solid animal matter. This, in connection with the waste dyestuff and house sewage swells the polution to an amount truly appaling. No wonder Philadelphians swear off on water.

AMONG the British scientists at Montreal is Father Perry, the Jesuit, who has been for twenty-five years the director of the observatory at Stroneyhurst, England, and who was at the head of the expedition to the Kerguelen Islands to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. At the close of the Montreal meeting he will go to Philadelphia and read a paper before the American Association.

TRAINS on the Liverpool and Manchester line of the London and Northwestern railway are now lighted by electricity generated by an engine run with steam from the locomotive boiler. The electric current passes from the engine through the train, and back to the locomotive, where, fixed to the foot-plate, is a regulator fitted with an electric burner showing the driver the power of the light in the train. Each compartment of the train is fitted with a duplicate lamp, the arrangement securing the instant lighting of one lamp if the other should become extinguished.

SURE, PROMPT, THOROUGH—may be safely said to be the characteristics of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Its merit has made it known everywhere for years as a standard curative for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all Diseases of the Bowels; it is besides easily administered to children, being pleasant to the taste, and is entirely safe.

The Florence coal breaker at Pleasant Valley, nine miles from Scranton, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The total loss amounted to $70,000.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with **scurvy.** Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masven, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country **"veldt-sores."** I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective **blood-purifier,** the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

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PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, **CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION,** but harmless in all cases.

It Releases the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2

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RUPTURE CURED.

Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, **332** Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE, Offices Nos. **2** and **4** Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.
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IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from **24** to **42** inches in diameter, and from **10** to **28** feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts.
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DAY'S HORSE & CATTLE POWDER,

A sure preventive of Lung Fever and a certain remedy for Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Shivering, Fevers, Coughs, Worms, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, etc.

Day's Horse & Cattle Powder cures Hollow, Scouring, Hollow Horn, Wolf, Hide-bound, Loss of Appetite, Staring Coat, &c., greatly increases the flow of milk, making the cream rich, and the butter firm and sweet. It prevents all diseases in Sheep and Lambs, improves their condition and assists in fattening. It cures Rot, Coughs, Colds, Snots,

OLD JIM BRIDGER.

Reminiscences of the Old Trapper—His Peculiarities—Remarkable Stories.

Jim Bridger was born in Illinois in 1805. He left there to begin frontier life when about eighteen years old. The country between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean was then unfrequented by white men, save a few daring trappers. Among the first who ventured into the wild regions of the Rocky Mountains, drained by the Plattes, the Yellowstone, Salmon river, and other streams, was a noted trader, Gen. Ashley of Missouri. With Gen. Ashley, Bridger went on the plains in 1823 or 1824. After the return of Ashley, Jim was employed by the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. His knowledge of the country and trustworthiness secured him the command of a party of the company's employes, and he was styled a Bourgeoise, a designation given by the old French traders to such men.

In 1834 the Rocky Mountain and American Fur Companies were consolidated. Bridger was retained as a Bourgeoise in the new organization. The number of trappers increased so as to make a perceptible decrease in the number of beavers. Furs depreciated in value, because of the large supply thrown on the market. Trapping on a large scale became unprofitable, and in 1839 the consolidated fur company was disbanded. Jim Bridger, however, pursued his calling as a trapper and trader with the Indians, associated with two others who had been in the company's employ, Frappe and Vasquez. In 1841 they established their headquarters near where Fort Bridger now stands. To-day the remains of the chimneys of their cabins may be seen on the first bench of table land south of the fort. That year Frappe was killed by the Indians, and the year following Bridger and Vasquez removed to the very spot on which the fort now stands. Their cabins were afterward enclosed by a tall cobblestone wall, built by the Mormons. The wall is still standing.

The feelings existing between Bridge, and the Latter Day Saints w.re nor friendly. Suspecting Bridge.s anit mosity, the Mormons resorted to diplomacy to ascertain his real status. To draw him out, one of their number pretended to be his friend and an enemy to the Mormons. The old trapper, having associated all his life with men whose honor and integrity were above all price, suspected nothing. He took men for what they appeared to be, and he was not backward in denouncing the fanatics before the spy. The Mormons then put an "Avenging Angel" on the track of Jim Bridger. He got wind of it, and abandoned his house. He had cached in the bushes along Smith's and Black's Fork for several weeks. Occasionally a friend visited him in his retreat. He was ever on the alert. Uncle Jack Robinson told me that he visited him at this time, and was surprised to see the old trapper advancing, with gun cocked, and in an alarming rage. Uncle Jack exclaimed: "My God! Bridger. Do you intend to shoot *me*?"

Jim did not recognize his friend until he spoke. He then replied: "No, Jack, but I've got a dose here for six of them d——d Mormons."

Soon afterward he left the country. This was in 1853. His friends managed to hold on to his property, including stock and some Indian trading goods, until he returned in '55, when he sold out to the Mormons.

Bridger claimed a title to the land in the vicinity of the fort by virtue of possession and a Spanish grant. He disposed of this interest to the Mormons. Subsequent investigations proved that he had no lawful claim to the property, but at one time his claim was so far recognized by Gen. Johnston that his Quartermaster entered into negotiations for its purchase by the Government. This was when it was decided to locate a military post there.

After disposing of his estate, real, personal, and mixed, Bridger went to Westport, Mo., and remained there until the expedition against the Mormons in 1857. He served as a guide to the army under Gen. Johnston, and remained with it for two or three years At Camp Floyd, near Salt Lake City. again he returned to Missouri. He remained there until 1864, when he was again employed as a guide for the troops establishing posts on the Powder river route, and afterward at Fort Phil Kearney and in other sections of the country. For his services to the Government he had collected little money—when I last saw him. He received vouchers for his pay. He said he had a bureau drawer nearly full of them at home. With all confidence in the honesty of Uncle Sam, and having no use for the money, he preferred to let the vouchers remain in the drawer.

Many curious stories are told of the old trapper. He was not noted for a strict adherence to the truth when talking with the credulous. The most wonderful was his crystal mountain story. Somewhere in the far West he claimed to have discovered a monutain of pure crystal. While riding along one day, he said, his mule stopped as suddenly as Balaam's ass when it met the angel in the road. He could not urge the animal onward. He dismounted to ascertain the cause of the mule's extraordinary conduct, and discovered that he had run against the perpendicular bluff of a crystal mountain. It was as transparent as the surrounding atmosphere. The mule had not seen it until his head came in contact with it. So perfectly transparent was the mountain that deer and elk grazing on the opposite side, a mile or two distant, could be seen as distinctly as though the atmosphere alone intervened. Bridger explained why others had not seen it by saying that it was ten days' travel from wood, water, and grass.

Referring to the wonderful changes in the topography of the country within the last fifty years, he said that there was a hole in the ground where the large flat butte stands, a short distance west of Fort Bridger, when he first came to the country.

Bridger told wonderful tales of his prowess as an Indian fighter. On one occasion he was attacked by an incredible number of Sioux, and had only a dog as a companion. The two fought their dusky enemies for a long time. At the end of the conflict several dead braves lay around. On of them had been killed by the dog, which ran about so full of Indian arrows as to look like a fretful porcupine. Although Jim would slightly prevaricate and exaggerate for the amusement and astonishment of the curious, he was careful never to misrepresent anything to his commanding officer when giving information officially as a guide.

Two amusing anecdotes used to be told of Bridger by Uncle Jack Robinson. Mountaineers in that section of country wore buckskin clothes, not because of their durability and warmth, but fifty years ago it was difficult to obtain others, even if desired. Bridger wore buckskin clothes and moccasins of the same material. The prickly pear easily penetrated the soles of hs moccasins, and many a time his feet had been badly pricked and inflamed by a careless step. When he had spent twenty-five years in the mountains, somebody gave him a pair of shoes. It was the first pair that he had worn since he left the State. Putting them on, he went some distance from the road, and, seeing a growth of cactus, he began to jump and stamp on it as though he had encountered a deadly enemy. Uncle Jack and others went to the spot, thinking that he was either killing a rattlesnake or that he had gone crazy. They were not a little amused to hear him cursing the blasted prickly pears, and saying that he was having his revenge at last.

When Bridger went East in 1853 he visited St. Louis. After his return he was narrating his adventures in civilization to Uncle Jack. St. Louis he pronounced, with sundry oaths, to be the meanest place he ever saw. Uncle Jack wished to know why he thought so. "Why, I stayed there two days and nearly starved to death," he replied.

"How was that? Didn't you have money?"

"Money—what had that to do with it? And I had money, too—$500 in my pocket. Crowds of people were passing me all the time, going up one canon and down another and not a man asked me to eat a mouthful. If I hadn't met one of our boys in one of the canons I might have starved to death. Don't talk to me any more about St. Louis being a great city. It's the meanest place I ever saw."

As much as Bridger had traveled, and as familiar as he was with the great West from the Mississippi to the Pacific and from Mexico to the British possessions, he had little idea of distances as we measure them. If asked how far it was to a certain locality, he would tell you it was so many "camps;" but he had no idea of the number of miles. When guiding Col. Carrington's command into the Powder river country in 1866, the Colonel asked him the distance from Fort Laramie to Fort Reno.

"Six camps," he promptly replied, but could give no idea of the distance from camp to camp.

The first day's march was, say, ten miles, but he made no distinction of the distances—ten miles was to a camp, and so was twenty and thirty miles. When pressed to guess the number of miles they were to march in a day, he said about thirty, and he was perfectly familiar with the country. The march proved to be about twelve.

Bridger and Uncle Jack Robinson were born in the same year. Once they quarreled. Bridger struck Uncle Jack with a stick. The latter, being a better man physically, caught his adversary by the throat and choked him gently by way of admonition. Upon being released, Jim upbraided Uncle Jack by saying:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself to treat a man old enough to be your father in that way."

He must have regarded himself as a rather precocious infant, as the two were said to have seen the light within six weeks of each other.

Bridger has become a historical character. His name is inseparably connected with the early history of the far West, and will live to remote ages associated with many of its prominent features. "Bridger's Pass" in the Rocky Mountains will be known as long as the mountains stand. "Bridger's Butte" will also defy the winds and rains of many centuries. The name "Fort Bridger" will bring pleasant memories to many army officers. W.

Blaine in Maine.

A letter from Augusta, Me., makes the following statement: "Thus far no Democratic meetings have been held here, but it is expected that one or two will be held before the election. Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, the most popular orator Augusta Democrats have ever listened to, will probably be the chief speaker at one of these. Four or five local speakers are on the stump in the country towns of the county, and they report large meetings and great interest. The Republicans have a whole regiment of honorables, generals and colonels tramping over this county and Congressional district, but they have not created the desired enthusiasm. The stumpers have not a word to say about Robie or State issues, but urge their hearers to vote for Robie because a vote for Robie is a vote for Blaine. None of the politicians here seem inclined to make positive predictions as to the outcome of the election. They say they will give their "figgers" later in the week. I am convinced that there are two unknown quantities that will decide this matter One is the size of the Republican "boodle" and the other is the disposition of the Greenback vote, particularly that portion of it which came originally from the Republican party. There are seven or eight thousand voters in the State, largely in Kennebec, Penobscot and Waldo counties, who supported General Plaisted in the last Gubernatorial contest, and whose action this year is awaited by both Republicans and Democrats with no little anxiety. This large and important element came out from the Republican party in 1878. There are two

GREENBACK CANDIDATES

in the field this year but very little interest attaches to the candidacy of either, and as only National issues are being discussed in this campaign, the great majority of these Greenbackers of Republican antecedents are expected to vote for either Robie or Redman. Solon Chase, Prince A. Sawyer, Isaac Hobson and one or two other former Greenback leaders are now working for Blaine and presumably for Robie. There is but one Butler flag flying in the State and that at Bradford, a small town in Penobscot county, which was strongly Republican until the breaking out of the Greenback craze in 1878, since which time he has been a stronghold of the greenbackers. If the state of affairs in Bradford is a fair indication of what it is in most greenback communities, it is not surprising that both Republicans and Greenbackers are puzzled. The Bradford Greenbackers maintain a provoking reticence as to which Gubernatorial candidate they will support, and, as for the Democrats they have no organization there. Thus far the campaign has been the dullest for a Presidential year that the oldest inhabitant can remember, but the closing week opens with a boom all along the line and interesting news may be expected daily until the morning after election.

WHEN you see a baby, which you know to have suffered for a long time with Summer Complaint or Dysentery, suddenly improve and grow fat and healthy, you can rest assured that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used.

THE *Medical Record* (N. Y.) states tha quinine has lately sold as low as $1 an ounce. The decline is due to removal of the tariff duty and over production among foreign manufacturers. The world produces about 4,500,000 ounces; it is manufactured mostly in Germany and Italy. America consumes about forty per cent. of the total production. Prior to the removal of the tariff, 1,500,000 ounces were made here, but the raw material is now imported here from the East Indies—at the rate of 6,000,000 pounds—and then sent to Europe to be manufactured.

"I am using Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great results, had Heart Disease for nine years so bad could not lie down.—John McGuff, Pike Station, O. The Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

EQUIVOCATION.

We lingered, in the act to part,
The last word still unspoken.
By the quick beating of my heart
The silence faintly broken.

So beautiful she seemed, and pure—
Ah, me! how I should miss her;
Unable longer to endure
My wish, I asked to kiss her.

A blush of deepest rose o'erspread
Her face, as if to mask it,
As, with a woman's art she said:
"Why, Frank, you should not ask it."

—*The Century.*

THE LORDS OF ENGLAND.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Clear the way, my lords and lackeys; you have had your day;
Here you have your answer—England's yea against your nay.
Long enough your house has held you—Up, and clear the way!

Lust and falsehood, craft and traffic, precedent and gold,
Tongue of courtier, kiss of harlot, promise bought and sold,
Gave you heritage of empire over thralls of old.

Now that all these things are rotten, all their gold is rust:
Quench'd the pride they lived by, dead the faith and cold the lust,
Shall their heritage not also turn again to dust?

By the grace of these they reigned who left their sons their sway,
By the grace of these what England says her lords unsay,
Till at last her cry goes forth against them—clear the way!

By the grace of trust in treason knaves have lived and lied,
By the force of fear and folly fools have fed their pride,
By the strength of sloth and custom reason stands defied.

Lest perchance your reckoning on some latter day be worse,
Halt and hearken, lords of land and princes of the purse,
Ere the tide be full that come with blessing and with curse.

Where we stand, as where you sit, scarce falls a sprinkling spray,
But the wind that swells the wave that follows none shall stay;
Spread no more of sail for shipwreck—Out, and clear the way!

SERGEANT MOLLY.

BY JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

The snows were melted from Valley Forge;
The blood was drunk by the sodden clay,
And, counting the score against King George,
They sharpened their swords for Monmouth day.

But the Devil may take the caitiff Lee!
In the front of battle his courage quailed,
And the lions leaping to victory
Fell back when their leader's hare-heart failed.

Till the Chieftain came with his face aflame,
And an angry hand on a ready hilt,
Halting the mob with a taunt of shame,
And a hot, fierce curse on the traitor's guilt.

So we see him now in his god-like wrath,
Firing the souls of meaner clay,
Standing athwart the victors' path,
And turning the tide of Monmouth day.

And once again when the battle won,
And the beaten foe in ignoble flight,
He calls for the soldier who served the gun
In Wayne's brigade on the bloody right.

How the soldiers cheer, in their comrade pride!
As a woman steps from the cannoneers,
And her mantling blushes fail to hide
The smoke of battle and stain of tears.

She is only a soldier's Irish wife;
But yesterday, when the fight went hard,
The hot heart's blood of her soldier's life
Made a pool by his gun on Monmouth sward.

And the captain turned away his head,—
"Take out of the battle the idle gun;
There's no one to serve it now," he said;
But a white-faced woman cried, "Yes, there's one."

And all day long, through the fire and smoke,
And the din of battle and bullet's hum,
The battery's thund'rous voice outspoke,
And Pitcher's cannon was never dumb.

Powder-stained is the brown hand yet,
As the Chieftain holds it and speaks his thanks,
And "Sergeant Molly," by his brevet,
Goes proudly back to the cheering ranks.

—*Boston Pilot.*

VIA SOLITARIA.

(The following poem was written by that sweetest of poets, the late Henry W. Longfellow, very soon after the death of his beloved wife, in 1861. It will be read by many with tearful eyes when they remember how patiently he waited at the "station" till at last "the parted" were made "one.")

Alone I walk the peopled city,
Where each seems happy with his own;
Oh! friends, I ask not for your pity—
I walk alone.

No more for me yon lake rejoices,
Though moved by loving airs of June.
Oh! birds, your sweet and piping voices
Are out of tune.

In vain for me the elm tree arches
Its plumes in many a feathery spray;
In vain the evening's starry marches,
And sunlit day.

In vain your beauty, summer flowers;
Ye cannot greet these cordial eyes;
They gaze on other fields than ours—
On other skies.

The gold is rifled from the coffer,
The blade is stolen from the sheath;
Life has but one more boon to offer,
And that is—Death.

Yet well I know the voice of duty,
And, therefore, life and health must crave,
Though she who gave the world its beauty
Is in her grave.

I live, O lost one! for the living
Who drew their earliest life from thee,
And wait, until with glad thanksgiving,
I shall be free.

For life to me is as a station
Wherein apart a traveler stands—
One absent long from home and nation,
In other lands;

And I, as he who stands and listens,
Amid the twilight's chill and gloom,
To hear, approaching in the distance,
The train for home.

For death shall bring another mating,
Beyond the shadows of the tomb;
On yonder shore a bride is waiting
Until I come.

In yonder field are children playing,
And there—oh! vision of delight!—
I see the child and mother straying
In robes of white.

Thou, then, the longing heart that breakest,
Stealing the treasures one by one,
I'll call The blessed when Thou makest
The parted—one.

Figures Won't Lie.

The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of certain roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in Kidney troubles. Combined with these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney-Wort has proved such an unequaled remedy in all diseases of these organs.

MRS. PARNELL SPEAKS OUT.

The Mother of the Great Agitator Declares For Cleveland.

She Dissects the Republican Party and Mr. Blaine, and Says the Hope of Ireland is in Democratic Success.

(N. Y. World of Thursday.)

Mrs. Delia. T. Stewart Parnell has been in this city for several days. She is stopping at present at No. 222 West Thirty-seventh street. There she was seen yesterday by a *World* reporter. She was dressed in black, with nothing to relieve its sombreness but a gold chain which encircled her neck and depended to her waist, where it was attached to a tiny watch. Notwithstanding her advanced age she retains a youngish look, and she is still a handsome woman, and possessed of extraordinary intellectual attainments. In regard to her attendance at the great Irish-American demonstration at the Academy of Music in favor of the regular Democratic candidate for the Presidency, she said it was not true, as had been stated, that a delegate of the Irish National Convention had secured her presence there. She went of her own free will, and had not even received an invitation. She would have addressed the immense gathering if the hour had not been so late. After a few moments' reflection she remarked: "People have had time to forget that we have a Constitution, when they say matters are mixed. Our interests are increasing and need a Democratic platform, supporting the law and the will of the people, and not of the autocrat." The reporter asked if her father, the illustrious Admiral Stewart, had not been all his life a consistent Democrat and had made many sacrifices for the party. "Yes," she said reflectively, "and when the Democratic nomination for the Presidency was tendered to him by the convention that met in Baltimore in 1844 rather than divide the party he refused to accept the honor, and Polk was nominated and elected." "That," she added with animation, "would be an excellent precedent for General Butler to follow."

"I have lived abroad so long," she went on to say, "and have been in such close intercourse with the persons who wield the destinies of Europe and enjoy the confidence of the crowned heads, that I had the opportunity of judging how things were tending long before my son began his political career. The Manchester martyrdom was one of the incidents that induced my son to enter the political arena to battle in a constitutional way for Isish rights and Irish freedom. His heart was fired by the letter which Michael O'Brien on November 14, 1867, wrote from Salsford prison to his brother, declaring his innocence, and saying, among other things, "I will do the judge and jury the justice of saying that they believed me guilty—of being a citizen of the United States, a friend of liberty, a hater of relentless cruelty, and, therefore, no friend to British government as it exists in our beautiful island." The Republicans were then, as now, in power. General Grant was President. All appeals to intercede for O'Brien, of whose innocence there was ample and incontrovertible proof, were unheeded and he was executed. My son is a strong Democrat. The success of the Democratic party in this country and the spread of Democratic or Radical ideas, as they call them in England, mean the success of Ireland's cause, and my great object all these years has been to get Irishmen at home and abroad to pull unitedly and harmoniously together."

"Who of the candidates for the Presidency do you favor?"

"I think Governor Cleveland is the man for the present crisis. The other leaders of the Democratic party are fine men in their way, but Cleveland, with his cool and critical power of thought and the nicety with which he weighs matters, is the man wanted at the helm. He is self-possessed independent and discriminating. I never saw him, but I judge of him by his past record. He has proved himself to be the true friend of the people. The Democratic party has always been the friend of the people and a man who professes allegiance to it cannot help but be so. The Republican party is just the contrary. The members of the Irish National party are mostly in favor of Blaine. It looks as if the Clan na Gael would go over to him in a body, but I hope they won't. They will make a mistake if they do. In the stand that I take I think that I am representing the true interests of Ireland."

"If your son were here what attitude would he take?"

"His connection with the National League, which is made up of all parties, would perhaps induce him to remain neutral. He is Democratic, as I said before. He has at heart the interest of the working classes. He is a great financier and understands the interests and requirements of trade and commerce. He has a plank in the National League platform to test the nationalization of the land. The League now buys up the vacated land, rents it and collects the rents, which go to help defray the expenses of the League. That was the plan which Davitt favored on a comprehensive scale. If it succeeds the Irish leaders will have the land of Ireland in their own hands for the people."

"Has your son expressed an opinion in regard to the platform of the Democratic party?"

"He is thoroughly in harmony with the principles enunciated so ably, albeit so briefly, in Cleveland's letter of acceptance. As to twisting the British lion's tail, he is doing that himself."

Mrs. Parnell continued: "I am looking for extraordinary, marvellous, almost miraculous changes. I think England is going to be thoroughly radical. The Prince of Wales has declared himself a Radical. He sees it is the only boat in which he can sail. He has always been a good-natured, kind-hearted man, whatever his faults may be. The changes that are taking place in England and Ireland through Radicalism will harmonize the interests of Ireland with this country. The present position of the European powers is based on the interest of their own trade and commerce and hostile to the monopolies that Great Britain has established. The evident tendency is toward the distruction of monopolies and the general welfare of mankind. Our constitution was thoroughly Democratic and part of its policy aimed at the prevention and suppression of corporate monopolies. Those who wander away from the principles of the constitution and teach other false doctrines, are not serving their country."

"How would you advise the Irish-Americans to vote in the forthcoming election?"

"I would earnestly advise them to vote for Cleveland for the sake of their oppressed native land and also for the sake of the land of their adoption. They have nothing to expect from the Republican party. That party has been dead against them all along, and adverse especially to the National party in Ireland. There seems to be wrong leaven in it. The Democrats have not been able to do anything in twenty-four years, but we know what the antecedents of the party were and the record which they made for seventy-five years and more. Let me call to your recollection a very important fact which all Irishmen should know. In the Centennial year my son and O'Conner Power came to this country with an address from the Irish nation to Grant, who was President then. They offered to him the address, which only contained the expressions of the good-will of the Irish people for him, his Government and his country. What did he do? Receive it? By no means. He refused to receive it. It was subsequently presented to Congress, and by that body, which was then Democratic, it was accepted and an appropriate response was made. General Grant, it appears, rejected the address because he feared that if he acted otherwise he would offend the British Ministers. The English Ministers to-day are more afraid of us than we are of them. Whenever an Irish national issue has been at stake it has been the Democratic party that has fought for it. The Democrats displayed wisdom in selecting Cleveland as their standard bearer. He is the right man for the place, being possessed of character, intelligene and, what is of supreme importance, honesty. He is alive to the issues of the hour and can be trusted with the management of affairs here."

"Are you hopeful of his success?"

"If he is not elected I will give up this country in despair—I will despair of the success of Ireland's cause."

Mrs. Parnell said, in the course of further conversation, that the constitutional policy which is being pursued by her son is the only one suited to the time. English trade is being injured, but, said she, "we ought to leave the enemy a bridge to run over—that bridge will be Radical Republicanism. The Eastern question will eventually destroy imperial rule in Europe. In conclusion Mrs. Parnell suggested that certain Irish goods, especially friezes, should be admitted to this country free of duty. She considered that such a course would be mutually advantageous.

HARPER'S FERRY.

That Famous Historic Spot to Go to the Highest Bidder.

The Government is about to part with one of its most valuable pieces of property, valuable both because of its historic interest and also because of its great value in a business way. Harper's Ferry, which the Government has owned for nearly a hundred years, the water power of which is held to be the best in the country, a spot more valuable in a historic way than can be well told, is to be sold to the highest bidder on October 21. An official speaking of the matter said: "We had hoped to be able to reserve a part of the property which was most interesting in a historic way, but Congress ordered otherwise. We had marked off the spot where stands 'John Brown's Fort' with the idea that this much might be reserved forever in remembrance of the event which gave to it the name which it now bears. The 'Fort,' you know, was an engine house at the arsenal there. It escaped the general destruction which occurred at the beginning of the war, and yet stands. Indeed, it is about the only landmark left there to show where the old arsenal stood, or where John Brown made his historic fight for freedom of the slaves. The port holes are still to be seen in the walls where twenty-five years ago, in the very month in which the sale is to take place, Brown and his few followers defended themselves until the doors were battered down and the three remaining men captured. We had thought to reserve this building to the Government on account of its historic interest, but Congress ordered otherwise, and it must go with the other property."

It is ninety years since the Government purchased this valuable water power, and with it 640 acres of land, from the State of Virginia, to be used for the manufacture of arms. In 1794, during the administration of General Washington, Harper's Ferry was chosen as the site of a National Armory; it is said that this selection was made by Washington in person.

DID KEMBLE BRIBE BLAINE.

Flat Contradiction of Mr. C. H. Bergner—Who is Telling the Truth?

(N. Y. World.)

In the *World* of August 26th Mr. C. H. Bergner denies the correctness of a statement which you reprinted August 23, credited to the Harrisburg correspondent of the Warren *Ledger*. The article originally appeared in the Harrisburg *Patriot*. How it obtained a place in the columns of the Warren paper I don't know, but as to the substantial accuracy of it I am positive. Mr. Bergner, as stated in the article, boasted, in the presence of Mr. Samuel Kunkel, teller of the Mechanics' Bank, of this city; Elbridge McConkey, resident clerk of the House of Representatives of this State, and three other persons, in the parlor of the Social Club of this city, that he had not only heard Mr. Kemble make the statement that he had bribed Mr. Blaine, but added that he (Bergner) had held the cancelled checks in his hands, examined the signature and indorsement, and was convinced of Blaine's venality. If an opportunity is presented, the gentlemen named will make affidavits to the substantial accuracy of the publication, and their reputation for veracity here is of the very highest.

Mr. Bergner may have been compelled by party exigencies or the pressure of party associates to put upon himself the shame of acknowleging that he lied about Blaine, or he may have voluntarily assumed the character of a common calumniator in order to help Blaine, but the facts are as stated in the article which the *World* published.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. D. HERBERT.

HARRISBURG, September 2.

Blaine and the Coal Miners.

(Labor Tribune.)

According to a statement credited to Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who is President of the coal company in which Blaine is director, the latter has had nothing whatever to do with the management of the affairs of the mines, consequently that whatever grievance the Elk Garden miners have had he is not to blame. But Blaine is a director, and should have had something to do with the matter of the miners working under rates on a contract which, when the price of coal in the market advanced largely and the company made big profits and neighboring miners were securing some of the advance, left them to dig away at poverty wages. As a director he was and is just as responsible as any of the other directors, and they were all in the same boat as to not giving the miners their fair proportion of the advance in the market. Since 1867 Mr. Blaine has acquired a thousand acres, more or less, of coal and three or four hundred acres of surface in the Monongahela Valley, worth at least $100,000. We don't ask any explanation of this addition to his fortune further than to suggest that it may have been earned from the contract miners on his $40,000 investment in West Virginia. It is friendly to workingmen for a politician to invest in enterprises which give work to the industrious, and it is not unnatural to want to make a good profit, but where the investment and good profit lead to contracts with labor which leave the laborer in the lurch, then we should say the investor should not pose before the country as the friend of workingmen. He should rather, if there is any posing to be done, appeal to the admiration of the average coal operator of the Fourth pool, and that part of the general business community that don't mention conscience and dollars on the same day.

"Think a Moment."

(General Butler at the Jackson banquet, January 8, 1884.)

Those individuals who may be tempted to follow General Butler now would do well to pause and follow a piece of advice he gave them early in this year. Here it is in his own words:

"Think a moment, my friends. Look outside and see what is the future. And then let us act together for the accomplishment of the success of the Democratic party; and let every man who is a patriot sink every personal consideration on earth to attain that great and good end. Let us work together. Everywhere we may find an opportunity to work. Never mind who it ahead or who is behind, but each one of us pressing on to this goal which I have named and that alone. By that means we shall acquire a great end. Let us not inquire who is to be the standard bearer, but let us inquire where is the standard, that we may rush to it and sustain it in every shock of battle. This is the duty of every Democrat; and the great reward, which is the only thing that a public servant, a public man or a patriot could hope to win, the safety, the honor, the glory of his country, will be ours, and it will be more than anything else if we can point to our children and say: Your father in this great crisis of his country did his duty as a patriot and as a Democrat.

A MINE CAVES IN

Near Wilkesbarre and Causes a Loss of Over $500,000.

The Props Give Way Under 250 Acres of Ground.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WILKESBARRE, PA., September 5.—A cave-in covering an area of ninety-five acres took place about 12:30 this morning, at a point near Plainsville, on the line of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and directly over the workings of the Enterprise colliery. The pump miner was the only man on duty at the time, and the first warning he had of the coming catastrophe was a loud, rumbling noise resembling that of an earthquake. Immediately he could hear the cracking of timbers and falling of immense quantities of coal and rock in distant parts of the mine. Without waiting a moment, he at once escaped to the surface and notified the Superintendent of the mine of what had occurred. A party of miners was immediately made up, who descended the shaft for the purpose of rescuing the mules. Arriving at the bottom it was found that the gas had accumulated in great quantites and that to remain long beneath the surface meant certain death. They at once repaired to the mule stable, but it was found to be smashed into a thousand pieces by a fall of rock and coal. Five of the mules lay dead in the debris, while the remainder, thirty in number, were crowded in the mine. As many as possible of them were rescued and taken to the surface. A second descent was made for the purpose of making a further investigation, but the men were compelled to return in short notice, as the falling earth had closed the air passages and an explosion of gas was imminent. At daylight this morning an immense concourse of people collected in the vicinity of the cave-in and great excitement prevailed. For a distance of three-quarters of a mile around the breaker great cracks in the earth's surface could be plainly seen, and many of the houses situated close were in great danger of falling over. All the inmates said that about midnight they heard a loud report and all knew that some calamity had occurred. Many got up out of bed and refused to go back till daylight dawned. The house of Patrick McGoardy is in a very precarious condition, fissures in the earth large enough to admit the body of a man surrounding the building. As a further drop in the earth's surface is momentarily expected Mr. McGoardy will remain elsewhere to-night with his family. The cellar of John Wither's house sank eighteen feet, demolishing the back end of the building. Patrick Denleris' building was toppled over. The greatest damage was done to the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad which traverse the ground affected by the cave-in. They were thrown completely out of shape and sank in the earth a distance of five feet. The track-walker succeeded in stopping the night express or a terrible accident would have occurred. Five hundred men were put to work to repair the damage, and by 6 o'clock this evening one track was put in order for the running of trains. All the workings in the inside of the mine are a complete wreck, and at this writing water from an adjoining colliery is pouring in through the crevices made by the cave-in, which will ruin the mine forever. It is owned by Andrew Langdon, of Buffalo, who on last Saturday was offered $300,000 for his share in it. Five hundred men and boys are thrown out of work.

A SECOND FALL.

THE TOTAL LOSS WILL REACH FULLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

WILKESBARRE, September 5.—A second fall took place at the Enterprise Mine cave-in this evening, which now embraces fully 250 acres, extending from the Susquehanna river up the hill to the tan house of the mine, a distance of half a mile. The fall of rock this evening is thought enormous. Before all the mules could be rescued six were killed. Even if the mine is not flooded it will be at least a year before it can be put in working order again. The loss will reach fully half a million dollars.

☞ A New Suit. Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes, Perfect and simple. 10c at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Harry Hale, Chief of Police of Quincy, Ill., was suspended by Mayor Jarrett Saturday morning until a regular meeting of the Council on the 15th inst. The action was compelled by threats of Police Commissioner Wines to call a special meeting of the Council for Hale's dismissal on the *Evening Journal's* exposure of the chief's irregularities.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes.

IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY

and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE.

It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Price $1.25. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES ($5 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	$1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

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$500	
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Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco will receive Premiums as follows on terms and conditions here specified:

The 25 premiums will be awarded December 22, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags *prior to Dec.* 15. 2d will be given for the next largest number and thus, in the order of the number of empty bags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice. Bags must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., DURHAM, N. C. Every genuine package has picture of Bull.

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Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR. W. M. SCHOYER. E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office: Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county.
FOR CONGRESS,
XXII dis.—IAS. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.
XXIII dis.—MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.
SENATORIAL.
3d dis.—M. J. RAFFERTY, Pittsburgh.
5th dis.—WILLIAM WEIHE, Pittsburgh.
LEGISLATIVE,
1st dis.—JOHN SULLIVAN, 6th ward, Ally.
JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, Allegheny.
N. R. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny.
4 dis.—No nomination.
2d dis.—CHARLES DEEGAN.
4th dis.—H. T. WATSON, Eighteenth ward.
CHRIS MAGEE, Jr., 22d ward.
EDWARDS. KENNEDY, 28th ward.
JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.
5th dis.—No nomination.
6th dis.—_____ TAYLOR, Homestead.
M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.
SHERIFF.
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Bellevue.
RECORDER,
W. B. LUPTON, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT W. LYON, East End.
REGISTER,
HERMAN HANDEL.
TREASURER,
THOMAS BROWN, East End.
CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH A. SKELLEY, McKeesport.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL McWILLIAMS, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH STOKLEY, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
DAVID BANDI, West Deer, township.

PENDLETON ON CLEVELAND.

Republican editors may pronounce Governor CLEVELAND's letter of acceptance a neat document, but Senator PENDLETON, of Ohio, finds much in it to praise and commend. Speaking of CLEVELAND's declaration in regard to civil service reform, he says:

"It cannot be surpassed. The case is stated in a nutshell:

The statement is the argument and the result, and would alone entitle Cleveland to election. That cuts up the whole vile corrupting spoils system by the roots. It gives assurance that with Cleveland's election the buccaneers and thieves, and office brokers and traders in salaries, and advocates of forced political assessments, and those whose degraded mental and moral natures look upon offices created for the benefit of the people as spoils shall find their occupation gone. The time will have come when groveling brutality and base bribery, and baser falsehood and 'oily gammon' trickery will have lost their power in decent politics. On this point Cleveland is as bold as he is right. He is no trimmer. He has convictions and he has the courage to avow and enforce them by word and by act. His course as Mayor and Governor puts him foremost among civil service reformers, and his letter gives unanswerable arguments. Spoilsmen and hucksters may growl but must submit. The people will sustain him. Cleveland is right in saying: "I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and vigilant protection of all their varied interest."

Coming from a man who is known as one of the greatest of civil service reformers, could we ask for more than this honest and unqualified indorsement of Governor CLEVELAND's acts of the past and his purposes for the future? CLEVELAND is a civil service reformer in word and deed. BLAINE passes as such, while at heart he is a rank partisan, and an ardent believer in the spoils system. It remains for fair-minded men to choose between the two.

AN EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

Taking as a text the disgrace and recent suicide of President RUNYON and Cashier HILL, of the New Brunswick, N. J., National Bank, the New York *Times* preaches a powerful sermon upon the temptations and dangers of what is termed "dealing in stocks," but which is nothing more nor less than gambling in its worst form. In closing it says:

When it becomes as disreputable to buy or sell stocks on a margin as it now is to bet money in a faro bank, people in respectable positions will be as little addicted to the one form of vice as they now are to the other. The law cannot and should not interfere with the parting of a fool and his money by methods which may be the methods of doing needful business. What the law can and should prevent is the parting of a fool and other people's money. Any stock broker who accepts the account of a man occupying the position of a trustee tempts the man to embezzle in order to pay his losses or to renew his risks. It should be made a criminal offense for any stock broker to take such an account, or even to receive an application to take such an account, without at once disclosing the application to the persons for whose money the trustee is responsible. The instinct of self-preservation could then be trusted to keep trust money out of the hands of known gamblers.

Thus the remedy for what has grown to be a national vice is plainly set forth. The sooner people come to regard the men who, entrusted with a sacred obligation violate it to speculate in stocks as worse than common gamblers and treat them as such, the better it will be. Deep seated evils need Spartan remedies.

REPORTS from the West and Northwest show that the farmers are not inclined to sell their wheat at the prevailing low prices. Consequently the expected revival of trade has not made its appearance. Increasing attention has accordingly been directed to the corn crop, which promises to be the largest on record—some estimates putting it as high as 1,800,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding this favorable outlook, the price of corn is very firm. The warm weather of the past few days has gone far to put the corn out of danger from frost. The crop has matured in all the corn-growing country south of the meridian of Peoria, Illinois, and every day of warm weather carries this line probably fifty miles northward. The prospect is, therefore, extremely bright as regards that gigantic factor of the national prosperity. The *Railroad Gazette* thinks that the export value of the present year's corn crop will offset the loss in that of wheat resulting from the decline of price in the latter.

WHY WE HAVE CONFIDENCE.

Can it be true that the Democratic majority of 163 in the House of Representatives, half the Senate, and the possession of twenty-five out of the thirty-eight States by Democratic Governors, are proofs that the people have lost confidence in the Democratic party?

We have a political almanac before us showing the Democrats in 1870 controlled but four or five States, had only nine United States Senators, and about sixty Representatives in Congress all told.

The world has moved since then.

Let us look at the national popular vote and see how well that justifies our claim that the Democratic party has the confidence of the people.

In 1876, out of a total vote of 8,426,073, Mr. TILDEN had a popular majority of 252,224 over HAYES.

In the State elections of 1882 a total vote was cast of 8,025,975. Of this the Democrats had a majority over the Republicans, according to the New York *Tribune* Almanac, selecting its own State candidates, of 430,195.

In 1880 the total vote was 9,219,947. GARFIELD, by the aid of bribery, corruption and false counting, obtained 9,464 popular majority over HANCOCK. But the Greenback vote, mainly Democratic, was 308,578, while the Prohibition vote was only 10,305, there being no active Prohibition canvass.

These are encouraging figures. They encourage the belief that in a popular vote of over 10,000,000 this year the Democracy will have a large popular as well as a large electoral majority.

Look at the past. In 1860 the popular vote was mixed, being divided between LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, BRECKENRIDGE and BELL. It is not fair to take 1864, when the Republican popular majority was 407,342, because the South was not reconstructed. But in 1868 the Republicans had a popular majority of 305,458 and in 1872 of 762,991.

The handwriting is on the wall! The Democrats have the confidence of the people. The Republicans have forfeited it and lost it.

THE SIZE OF BLAINE'S VICTORY.

There is no more expert and unscrupulous manipulator of politics, in the way of directing a canvass, than Mr. BLAINE. The corruption he showed when trafficking his Congressional records, the inbred demagogueism of the man and the lying faculty he declared in the MULLIGAN matter, all found ample scope and play in the recent election. His hand was felt in every precinct of the State; money was lavished, and from one corner of Maine to the other school districts were traversed by speakers of national reputation, summoned from all parts of the Union by the instinct of prospective plunder. There was never such a contest in the State on the Republican side. The Democrats, warned by the disastrous results of the fusion movement four years ago, made no special efforts, spent no money, imported no speakers. BLAINE simply won back the Greenback and Prohibition elements that flopped in 1879–'80, and made the successful fusion on PLAISTED in the latter year.

The result is not a phenomenal victory. We will have the official results in a few days. BLAINE understands the advantage of coloring the first reports. He is an adept at that business. We think the official returns will show that the Republicans have carried their Governor by about the same majority—that is about 15,000—they had in 1876, and on about the same vote. And it was in that year TILDEN carried Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Indiana. We accept the same results in Maine this year as the harbinger of a more glorious victory than TILDEN had in 1876. Will the prohibition amendment help BLAINE in Ohio and other States with the Republican Germans? Or will his audacious dodging of the vote on prohibition on a flimsy pretext help him with the Prohibition party, in diminishing their zeal for ST. JOHN? We mean in the determining States. Maine determines nothing.

Now for Ohio and West Virginia. The Republicans are boastful, but they will find different voting material in Ohio from that of Maine. The Democrats made no effort in Maine. They will be apt to make it pretty lively in Ohio the next four weeks. They will place what resources they can muster there. The fighting will be more equal. The battle will be one of 800,000 voters and on a grand field. True, we have never carried the State in a Presidential year since the Republican party was organized and may not this year; but our majority of 20,000 in 1882 and 13,000 in 1883 promises something different next month from the usual October results in Presidential years. Will the prohibition amendment in Maine draw back the Germans to the Republican party in Ohio, as BLAINE drew back the Prohibitionists by his double-faced action on that amendment? That question promises to be an important factor in the Ohio election.

GRADY, of New York, who has a personal grievance against Governor CLEVELAND, and whose recent conferences with STEVE ELKINS have afforded much comfort to Republican newspapers, it is stated has promised disclosures alleging malfeasance in office on the part of the Governor. GRADY is not a very good witness, but is the best obtainable on this point, so interesting to Republicans. The *Gazette* credits GRADY in advance, which leads to the hope that paper has reached the conclusion official integrity has something to do with fitness for office. So far in this campaign, with the most damnable charges of personal and official corruption against its candidate, it has kept its peace in an extraordinary way—as dumb as the Sphinx and about as honest as a shyster Toombs lawyer. Why don't you say something on behalf of the Plumed Knight, who dodged the Maine ballot box and ran away from the committee of Prohibition women; if official corruptions is to be condemned, will the patriarchal daily give its views on the MULLIGAN letter disclosures? Why so mute?

SHOWS THE WHITE FEATHER.

Great preparations were made at Augusta, Maine, to see that Mr. BLAINE on Monday had every opportunity to vote on the Prohibition amendment, the most stringent measure proposed on the subject of temperance, or rather of intemperate legislation. A correspondent sketches the situation as it appeared on Monday:

Every truly sympathetic heart will go out toward Mr. Blaine in the dilemma in which he finds himself to-day. He is expected to go to the polls and vote, but if he votes for Governor he must also vote on the adoption of the prohibition amendment. Great interest in his vote has been excited. He went to Bar Harbor on Saturday, but is expected to return to Augusta to-day. The minute he arrives in town a committee of ladies will call upon him and present him with a ballot in favor of the amendment. Lines of other ladies will be formed on each side of the pathway to the ballot-box to see him cast his vote. The ballot on the amendment is an open one, and, in addition to the bright eyes of the temperance ladies, the Democrats have stationed a sharp-eyed young man near the box to see what kind of a ballot Mr. Blaine will cast. If he declines to vote on the question at all, or votes against it, thus violating a life-long record in favor of prohibition, the effect upon the Prohibitionists of the country will be unfavorable to him. If he votes in favor of it, his final chance for getting any of the anti-Prohibition vote of the West will disappear. The larger the Republican majority in Maine, after the amendment has been adopted by the aid of his vote, the greater would be the revolt among the Germans of the West. If he does not vote at all, he will be accused of "dodging;" and if he pleads sickness the whole country will laugh. America's "smartest" man has not been in a closer corner than this since Mulligan appeared in Washington with his bundle of letters.

BLAINE concluded to dodge, and in his speech Monday night to his rejoicing friends, declared:

For myself I decided not to vote at all on the prohibition question. I took this position because I am chosen by the Republican party as the representative of national issues, and by no act of mine shall any question be obtruded into the national campaign which belongs properly to the domain of State politics.

That is JIM BLAINE in all his perfection as the artful and dishonest dodger.

During the Maine canvass BLAINE, who had his hand on every move in the politics of the State, made a bargain with the Prohibitionists that if they would support the Republican ticket, the Republican organization would throw its weight in favor of the amendment "forever prohibiting" the manufacture and sale. Until the polls closed, and the amendment was carried by many thousands, BLAINE was quoted as favoring the amendment. NEAL DOW said he had promised to vote for it; it was so stated in the Prohibition papers. But when the final test came and he had to think of the German vote in the West, the "Plumed Knight," as usual, flaunted the white feather and dodged.

But we don't believe this will help him to a single German vote, and it will certainly enrage the Prohibitionists, with whom he made made some sort of a bargain.

Wait until the comic papers get hold of this incident in BLAINE's personal canvass. Their cartoons can only do it justice.

BLAINE'S CORPORATION BRIBES.

It has been asserted repeatedly, according to the New York *Herald*, that a distinguished Republican politician, who is also a railroad man, once sent word to BLAINE—BLAINE being then Speaker of the House of Representatives—that it would be a favor to him (the said railroad man) to have a designated Congressman placed upon a committee that would have charge of certain railroad legislation, and that BLAINE responded by informing the said railroad man that he (BLAINE) was then the holder of twenty-five thousand dollars of the bonds of that very railroad which needed the said legislation, and that if the gentleman making the request would like those bonds at par he could have them, and his man should have the place. But the railroad man did not take the bonds, and his man was not appointed. It is not stated by the *Herald* who the railroad man is, but it is not unlikely JAY GOULD is the individual in question. His dealings with BLAINE have been frequent and mysterious. This charge is even worse than that of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, for that had been condoned by time, but no suit for libel has yet been entered on the statement of these facts, which were known before BLAINE sought a nomination in 1880. Here there was not, as in the Dear FISHER case, an actual sale of official authority for value received, because the price was thought to be too high; but the moral turpitude of such an offer is not different from that of an actual sale. Before the Republicans make a final appeal to the people to vote for BLAINE would it not be well for them to furnish a schedule showing exactly how many worthless old bonds BLAINE now has in his possession that he would like to unload upon capitalists in consideration of so shaping his official acts in the Presidency as to protect their interests? By knowing just how many bonds BLAINE has to get rid of in that way people could judge about when he would be unloaded and could perhaps tell approximately when he would begin to honestly discharge the duties of his office. Until they know this it will not be wise to vote for BLAINE. We suppose he has stacks of bonds hidden away in his safe, that he harvested in the grand carnival of speculation and corporation robbery in which he was a potential manager. Let Mr. BLAINE show up.

True, it is said down in Maine, and vouched for in one of his authorized biographies, that Mr. BLAINE's great wealth came from the income of lucky investments in Monongahela coal lands. THE POST has pretty thoroughly exploded this pretense. Mr. BLAINE has $150,000 locked up in coal lands in Forward township, Allegheny county, but the income he has from them, in their undeveloped state, does not exceed the taxes levied annually on the land. Instead of getting any income, his investments in coal lands during the great boom of twelve years ago, have been a constant drain on his other resources. He has had to make money to pay taxes and interest, and where and how he made it, the boasts in his FISHER letters plainly declare.

The *Herald* is right. BLAINE should furnish the public a schedule of the worthless old bonds he holds, so that a tolerable guess may be reached as to the extent the treasury may be bled and and legislation invoked to make them floatable. In the Presidency, no more than in the Speakership, Mr. BLAINE will be no deadhead; he will see many openings in which he can be useful.

BLAINE AT THE POLLS.

The Maine election at BLAINE's home seems to have been altogether characteristic of that gentleman, with a beer keg on one shoulder and a Sunday school on the other. A correspondent at Augusta writes of proceedings at the election there last Monday:

Notwithstanding the existence of a strict prohibitory law in this city beer and whisky were freely given at a common hotel near by. The Republican women worked for prohibition at the polls, while the Republican men made their dupes drunk before marching them in like cattle to cast a free ballot. There was little concealment about the purchase of voters. The prices paid or received were freely discussed. Bottles of whisky were carried in coat pockets and handed from one man to another with many a drunken grin and grimace.

There could be no more disgusting evidence of the venality and hypocrisy that have grown up in the politics of this State under the leadership of James G. Blaine and Neal Dow. Here was the spectacle of a party laboring to adopt a prohibitory amendment and using purchased and drunken voters in that endeavor. The poor women whose cheeks turned crimson more than once at speeches and exhibitions they had never before heard or seen and for which they were evidently unprepared. The whole day's doings were degradation of manhood and womanhood.

One could but turn away from such a wretched spectacle and shudder at the possibilities of the future, when such flagrant outrages go unrebuked by the law, when a candidate for the highest office in the nation lives within a stone's throw.

BLAINE'S action entirely accorded with this state of affairs. He dodged the vote, evaded the female missionaries, and prompted his followers to a course that led to piling insults on the foolish women banded at the polls. And then in an after election speech boasts of his audacity in dodging. "By no act of mine," says Mr. BLAINE, 'shall any question be obtruded into the national campaign which belongs properly to the domain of State politics." But the prohibition question has been "obtruded" into the campaign and is represented there by a Presidential ticket. Mr. BLAINE'S "dodge" will offend all the Prohibitionists, and the enormous majority which Mr. BLAINE'S State has given to the amendment will alarm and consolidate the anti-Prohibitionists.

—The New York *Evening Post*, commenting on the Maine election, says:

No mention is made of the historic truth that in September, 1876, in a total vote of 136,299 the Republicans had a majority of over 15,000, and that in November of the same year Mr. Tilden carried New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The simple facts of the case are that after a campaign which, on the Republican side, exceeded in energy, thoroughness and extravagant outlay any that even Maine has ever seen, and on the Democratic side amounted to no canvass worth mentioning, Mr. Blaine's own State has given the Republican candidate, who was already strong in having proved a most worthy executive, an increased Republican vote of possibly 2,000 over his vote in 1882.

In several ways the vote of Maine will tend to weaken his canvass. There is no sign of the promised labor or Irish vote in his favor, any more than there was in Vermont; but an ominous sign that the "protection dodge" is not working well this year, is found in the fact that several factory towns, including Biddeford and Lewiston, have reversed their usual Republican majorities and have gone Democratic. The laboring man is discovering that a protective system which promises him high wages, but does not give him work, is a doubtful kind of a blessing.

MAINE has gone for Prohibition by a majority hard to accept as serious, considering the State has more licensed venders than West Virginia, with a larger population. Here is the amendment adopted by 30,000 majority. Mr. BLAINE sends it greeting to all German Republicans in the West:

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and keeping for sale of cider, may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may provide. The Legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.

Mr. BLAINE declined to vote against this proposition, and it was carried by political friends.

THE New York *Evening Post* wonders if GROVER CLEVELAND were to write to CYRUS W. FIELD, asking for a block of Manhatten Elevated railway stock at considerably less than market rates, promising that "he would not be deadhead in the enterprise," and telling Mr. FIELD to remind Messrs. GOULD and SAGE what a service he rendered the roads by vetoing the Five-cent Fare bill, what Senators HOAR and HAWLEY and other apologists of the "tattooed candidate" would think of the transaction.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

CHARLES E. COON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is urged as Judge FOLGER'S successor on the grounds that he would administer the affairs of the Department on honest and economical business principles. It is safe to infer that Mr. COON will not be the lucky man.

BEN BUTLER is growing more honest as time goes by. To a Minneapolis reporter he confessed a day or two ago that he was in the field to defeat CLEVELAND. He did not state, however, what pay he was to receive from the National Republican Committee for his self-appointed task.

ALTHOUGH CONKLING remains in a state of masterly inactivity, he still finds time to get off such neat little epigrams as this:

If Grover Cleveland was good enough for Blaine's friends to make Governor of New York, he may find many Republicans who will think him good enough for President.

Now that the Prohibitionists have found that BLAINE is too much of a coward to place himself upon record as favoring prohibition by asking for the amendment to the constitution of the State of Maine, FRED. DOUGLASS' seductive promises will have no effect. ST. JOHN and not BLAINE will be the winner by the latter's cowardly course.

CARL SCHURZ'S reception in Milwaukee was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever gotten up in the Northwest. His speech was in German, the results of which will bear fruit in the November election. He will make several more speeches in Wisconsin, and then canvass Ohio, delivering speeches in important centres. He may spend some time in this State if invited.

THE great outpouring of people at Elmira last night must have been gratifying to Governor CLEVELAND as it will be galling to those Republicans who have been canting about the Governor's unpopularity in his own State. It requires something stronger than curiosity to attract so vast a throng as came to see the Democratic candidate and give evidence of the deep hold which he has upon his own people.

ONE of the recent "independent" yarns in the *Dispatch*, in the interest of the Mulligan Guards, is disposed of in the annexed letter from Dubuque, Iowa:

DUBUQUE, IOWA, September 5, 1884.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I saw a statement in the *Dispatch* of your city, that about two hundred Irish Democrats of Dubuque had joined the Blaine and Logan clubs of our city. Now that is a mistake. There was about ten Irish Democrats did join, but the majority were always Republicans. So please correct statement, and by doing so you will oblige an old Democrat. A. J. LANG.

THE mistake of the Ohio campaigner who sent a letter to the late Senator MORRILL, of Maine, asking him to come to Ohio and go on the stump for BLAINE, is explained by saying that the list of speakers invited was made up years ago and had not been properly revised. There are some live Republicans as well as dead ones who are not making speeches for BLAINE this year who should be stricken from the Ohio list. Mr. CONKLING, Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. INGERSOLL, for instance, appear to be as hard to coax into the harness as Mr. MORRILL in his coffin.

JOHN C. VAUGHAN, a once prominent editor, lawyer and politician, was found in Cleveland on Monday last in the county poor-house, eighty years of age and destitute. During his life Vaughan has been editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Cleveland *Leader*, Chicago *Tribune*, Leavenworth *Times*, and other prominent papers. He was a candidate for Congress against Salmon P. Chase in 1850, and was defeated. He was also a friend of John Brown, and did much to aid the early settlers in "Bleeding Kansas." Broken in health and reduced financially, he returned to Cleveland from the West three years ago, hoping to spend the few remaining years of his life with his old friends. We have a recollection of Mr. Vaughan as a prominent delegate at the Free Soil National Convention held in Pittsburgh in 1852. He was a man of ability and striking presence.

OFFICIAL statistics recently published show that the tide of emigration from England to the United States is steadily decreasing. This is due, in large part, to the puffs published in newspapers of the alleged superiority of the advantages offered by the Australian colonies. The reports of mills closing down, of lowered wages, and of mines reducing their output in the United States are conspicuously published and commented on as showing that the vaunted prosperity of the States has received a check from which it will require years to recover. On the other hand, the growing industries of the Australian colonies and the opportunities they offer to the emigrant are portrayed in glowing colors. The result appears by the figures published, which show a decrease in the total emigration of the first eight months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883, of 34,000 emigrants.

THE short and easy method of making an indiscreet husband return to the domestic fold was tried again last week by Mrs. Francis Butterfield, of New York, who, suspecting her husband of escorting another lady to Manhattan Beach, went to that resort and there lay in wait for them. When the couple arrived Mrs. Butterfield put her wifely privileges upon an immediate war footing, and assaulted the lady in force, tore the bonnet and veil from her head, executed a vigorous war dance, and required two gentlemen with umbrellas and a policeman besides to pry her off her victim. The scene is described as exciting. Charges were made of assault and battery, but were not pressed, and there the public record ends.

CYRUS W. FIELD is the youngest son of a clergyman of Stockbridge, Mass. His brothers, Dudley, Henry and Stephen, were sent to college, but Cyrus at an early age received $25 and the paternal blessing. He became a clerk in A. T. Stewart's store at a salery of $2 a week, and on entering into business for himself, as a dealer in paper, his fellow-clerks presented him with a diamond pin. It took him twelve years to make a fortune. Since then he has been a capitalist, and has made several fortunes—say $20,000,000.

CLEVELAND'S DAY.

Fifty Thousand People Meet and Greet Him at Elmira.

The Roar of Cannon and the Shouts of His Admirers Shake the Hills.

The City Ablaze With Enthusiasm and Pyrotechnics.

In Eloquent Periods He Speaks to the Sturdy Farmers of His State.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ELMIRA, N. Y., September 8.—Gov. Cleveland arrived here this morning and all day this little city has been ablaze with Democratic enthusiasm, and fully fifty thousand people from far and near invaded the place to bid him welcome. The air has been split with the roar of cannon and the adjacent hills have echoed and re-echoed with the cheers of his admiring friends. To-night the place is brilliant with fireworks, and altogether such a demonstration has never been seen in this State outside of New York City.

Governor Cleveland arrived here on a special train this morning. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Col. Dan. Lamont and Adjutant General Parnsworth. The party was met at the depot by Lieutenant Governor Hill, M. H. Arnot and a large number of prominent people. At the special request of the Governor no demonstration was made outside of a salute of twenty-one guns by the Cleveland Battery. During the afternoon the Governor and party visited the fair grounds where the Democratic candidate delivered an address. To-night the party were banqueted by W. H. Arnot, which was followed by a grand torchlight parade. Fully seven thousand men were in line in the parade. The procession was two hours passing the reviewing stand. When the parade dismissed, the Governor entered his hotel and held an informal reception. In course of the evening the Governor was presented with a banner bearing his portrait—the head encircled by four stars—typifying "Sobriety," "Justice," "Honesty," "Reform." Behind the hills was seen just rising the sun labeled "Victory." After a general hand shaking he retired for the night. To-morrow he will attend the funeral of Secretary Folger at Geneva.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

During the afternoon the Governor spoke as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to meet you here to-day, and to have an opportunity of inspecting the annual exhibition which is an illustration of the condition of agriculture in our State. I regard these annual fairs as something connected with the State Government, because to some extent at least they are fostered and aided by the public funds, and I am sure that no good citizen is inclined to complain of the appropriation of a small part of the people's money to the encouragement of this important interest. The fact that this is done furnishes a distinct recognition by the State of the valuable relation which its farmers and its farms bear to the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth. We boast of our manufactures exceeding as they do, those of any other State, but our supremacy is clearly shown when we recall the fact that in addition to our lead in manufactures, the value of our farms and their products is second only among the States. There is a fixedness and reliability in agricultural pursuits, which are not always found in other branches of industry and human effort. The soil remains in its place ready to be tilled, and the farmer with ruddy health and brawny arm depends alone upon the work of his hands and the aid of a kind Providence for reward of his labor. Thus our farmers are the most independent of our citizens. They produce, or have within their reach, all they need for their necessities and comfort. Their crops may be more abundant at one harvest than another; their products may command a higher price on one market time than another. These conditions may expand or contract their ability to indulge in luxuries, or in expenditures not absolutely needful, but they should never be in want of necessities or comforts of life. This is a sure result of patient and well regulated farming. When the farmer fails and becomes bankrupt in his business, we may, I think, confidently look for shiftlessness or a too ambitious desire to own more land or stock than he can pay, or an intermeddling with matters that bear no relation to his farm, or such mismanagement and ignorance as demonstrate that he has mistaken his vocation. Fortunes may be quietly amassed in speculation and lost in a day, leaving a bad example and perhaps demoralization and crime. The tradesman and manufacturer by vicissitudes of trade or through the allurements of the short road to wealth may in a day be overcome and bring disaster and ruin upon hundreds of his neighbors. But in an industrious, intelligent and contented farmer the State finds a safe and profitable citizen, always contributing to its wealth and prosperity. The real value of a farmer to the State and nation is not, however, fully appreciated until we consider that he feeds millions of our people who are engaged in other pursuits; that the product of his labor fills the avenues of our commerce and supplies an important factor in our financial relations with other nations.

"I have not come to attempt to please you with cheap and fulsome praise, nor to magnify your worth and your importance, but I have come as Chief Executive of the State to acknowledge on its behalf that our farmers yield full return for the benefits they receive from the State Government. I have come to remind you of the importance of the interests which you have in charge, and to suggest that, notwithstanding the farmer's independence, he cannot and must not be entirely unmindful of the value and importance to the interests he holds of a just and economical Government. It is his right and his duty to demand that all unjust and inequitable burdens upon agriculture and its products, however caused, should be removed, and that while the furtherance of other interests of the State have due regard, this important one should not be neglected. Thus by his labor as a farmer and in the full performance of his duty as a citizen, he will create and secure to himself his share of the result of his toil and save and guard for all the people the most important element in the prosperity of the State."

LABOR'S VOICE FOR CLEVELAND.

A RINGING LETTER FROM W. N. THAYER, OF THE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK, September 8.—F. F. Donovan, of Brooklyn, has received a letter from Walter N. Thayer, in charge of the Executive Department of the Workingmen's Assembly, in which this representative of the labor interests shows why Cleveland should be elected. The letter is dated Troy, September 5, and says:

While I am in full sympathy with the object of your meeting I feel it to be my duty to decline the invitation to participate in it for the reason that, being at the head of a powerful organization in this State, my presence might be construed as voicing the sentiment of that organization and pledging its support to a certain candidate. This I have no right to do, for no person has the right to pledge the labor vote to any party or candidate. The great majority of the members of labor organizations are intelligent, thinking people, who will permit no man nor party to own them, and I honor them for it. Were I occupying an unofficial position in the ranks of labor I should gladly avail myself of the opportunity to talk to the workingmen of Brooklyn and compare the records of the Presidential candidates on labor measures. In determining for myself which of the candidates I should support I carefully looked over the record of the three principal candidates, viz. Cleveland, Blaine and Buttler.

The former I find has been less than two years in official position where he could benefit or injure labor, and I find him credited with having placed on the statute-books of the State laws giving to the workingmen a Bureau of Labor Statistics, abolishing the manufacture of hats in State prison, prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement-houses, making workingmen preferred creditors in cases of assignments or failure, and the bill abolishing convict contract labor in the prisons and penitentiaries of the State. So I find in eighteen months Gov. Cleveland has given to labor five very important laws.

Messrs. Blaine and Butler have held public positions nearly all ther lives, either under National or State Government, and I have yet to be shown a single law that either of these gentlemen has ever been instrumental in passing that was especially beneficial to labor. Can it be possible that in a life almost wholly passed in public service the opportunity never presented itself to either Mr. Blaine or Mr. Butler to lighten by legislation the burdens borne by labor? If so, they have been very unfortunate indeed.

These are my reasons, briefly stated, why I shall support Gov. Cleveland.

AN INDEPENDENT'S VIEWS.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 9.—Carl Schurz will deliver a political address under independent auspices in this city next Monday night. George B. Wright, one of the Massachusetts Independent Committee of One Hundred, was in the city to-day making arrangements for two addresses in Indiana by Mr. Schurz, one in the city as above stated and the other at Fort Wayne on Tuesday evening of next week. Mr. Wright gives a surprising account of the Independents' organization in Massachusetts. He says that every township has an independent organization and that in every county there is a paid committeeman whose duty it is to forward the independent cause and make daily report to the Central Committee in Boston. From their daily reports Mr. Wright figures out a sweeping Democratic majority in Massachusetts, and that at least 40,000 Republicans will vote for Cleveland in that State. He estimates the Butler vote at 10,000 in Massachusetts, the chief reason assigned for this light vote being that the Democrats are confident of success this round, and are shy about seeking after strange gods, even if Butler be one of them, and that the Butler party are possessed of little or no campaign money.

THE "SENTINEL" PREPARING.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 9.—In the Blaine-*Sentinel* case the defense to-day served notice on the plaintiff's attorney that they would begin taking depositions in Kentucky on the 22d inst. The depositions of the following named witnesses will be taken: At Millersburg, John A. Miller, Daniel A. Smith and wife, Joseph W. Miller, R. A. Miller, William McMiller, Mrs. Sue Sandusky and B. F. Johnson; at Paris, Samuel T. James and Dr. William Kinney; at Georgetown, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, John T. Smarr, Webb Ross and C. W. West; at Eminence, H. Todd Batterton.

GAINING THE WORKINGMEN.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The *Regulator*, which is the recognized organ of the working people in the manufacturing city of Cohoes, has just come out for Cleveland. In an editorial it says it gives its preference for Cleveland because he is a better man in a moral sense than Blaine, because he is the most true and honest friend of the workingman, and because it believes he would be the firmer friend of Ireland and the Irish people. It repudiates Butler, and denies that he in any way is a representative of the working people.

MR. TILDEN TO SPEAK.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Democrats here are very much encouraged by the attitude of Tammany. In addition to the favorable consideration of Mr. Kelly for Cleveland, it is understood at headquarters that Mr. Tilden intends to make a reply to the committee which recently waited upon him that will be in the nature of an address to the Democrats to the country in support of the ticket.

THE amount of United States bonds held as security for National bank circulation on the 1st instant was $331,371,100. On the 1st of November, 1883, the amount so held, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, was $348,812,309. The decrease in ten months, therefore, was $17,441,209. The amount of 3 per cents fell from $201,327,750 to $162,989,750—a decrease of $38,338,000. On the other hand, there was an increase of about $7,500,000 in the amount of 4½ per cents, and about $10,000,000 in the amount of 4 per cents held for circulation. These figures show that the decrease was due to the calling of 3 per cents for redemption. It will no doubt progress more rapidly hereafter, notwithstanding the organization of new banks. The currency problem will demand more attention during the next session of Congress than it did during the last.

"Cannot Speak Too Highly in Its Praise."

Dr. Turner, of our New York Depository, sends us the following important letter:

"BROOKLYN, 341 Hoyt St., Dec. 4th, 1882.

"Dr. John Turner, 862 Broadway, New York:

"DEAR DOCTOR—I had been subject to terrible influenza colds when I commenced using the Compound Oxygen two years ago. On leaving my head they invariably settled themselves on my lungs, rendering them very sore, and would sometimes leave me a cough for months. I dreaded these colds more than my worst enemy. Since using the Oxygen I have not had one on my lungs, and I have frequently had one inhalation drive away the cold so completely that the next day I could scarce realize that I had had one at all. Other members of my family have used the Oxygen for the same purpose; also for rheumatism, dyspepsia and catarrh, with equally good results, especially in catarrh.

"Very truly yours,

"FRANK W. DOUGHERTY."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

HENDRICKS SPEAKS.

A Ringing Address to the Democrats of Toledo.

Wrongs Which a Democratic Administration Will Right.

Needless and Unjust Taxation And Its Results.

Blaine's Record as Secretary of State —The McSweeny Case.

TOLEDO, O, September 10.—Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Democratic candidate for Vice President, arrived in the city this morning as the guest of the Tri-State Fair Association, and in the afternoon spoke on the Fair grounds to a large audience, estimated at four or five thousand. His speech on that occasion was entirely non-partisan, and a citation of the importance of the agriculture and mechanics arts, of the improvements of the century in them in this country, and of those elements of citizenship which go to make up good government.

In the evening Governor Hendricks spoke at a Democratic mass meeting in the Fifth ward to an immense audience, fully three thousand being present. In the course of his remarks, he said:

Ought there to be a change in national affairs? or in other words, ought we as a nation to go on from year to year as we have been going on in the past? I submit to you there are certain changes that every man ought to feel important and proper.

REVENUE REFORM.

First, there should be reform in the revenue system of the country. I shall not undertake to discuss this at length. I say there ought to be a change, a modification of the revenue system of the country. What did the President of the United States say to Congress two years ago? He said that the taxation of the people was beyond the demands of a government economically administered; and he urged upon Congress that immediate reform in that important particular ought to take place. He told Congress that annually there was being collected a hundred millions more from the pockets of the people than a fair and honest administration of the Government did require. He told them that the next year it would be $145,000,000. At the next session of Congress, after the Republicans had somewhat amended the laws, the Secretary of the Treasury called the attention of Congress again to the subject of revenue reform. He said that under the law, as modified, the excess collected from the people was $85,000,000—$85,000,000 collected off from the people of this country every year beyond the demands of an economical administration of the Government!

My fellow-citizens, the candidate for Governor of the State of Indiana, in a speech not long since, boasted of the fact that when the Republican party came into power it found an empty treasury, but that now it has an excess in the Treasury of $400,000,000. If this statement be true that when this speech was made there was $400,000,000 lying idle and unemployed in the Treasury, at the end of the year there will be added to that in the new vaults another hundred millions, and it will stand $500,000,000 wrung from the people beyond the demands of Government. Have you stopped to think how much that is? It is more than half the paper currency of United States, and when it comes to be $500,000,000, as it will be at the close of the year, and before Congress can act—if the population of the country is properly estimated at 50,000,000, then there is locked up in the Treasury and vaults dug down deep beneath it, eight to ten dollars for every man, woman and child in the country. What for? I am arguing the question: Ought there to be a change? The Democrats said in their platform at Chicago that revenue must be reduced to the requirements of the Government economically administered. What do you say to that, my fellow-citizens? Are you a Democrat? Are you a Republican? Are you a Granger or an Independent? Whatever may be your party relations, what do you say to the proposition of the Chicago Convention that the revenue shall be reduced to the needs of the Government economically administered? [Applause.] If you do not like that, don't vote with the Democracy; for when the Democracy come into power I undertake to say that the machinery will be turned for a while. Backward, did I say? No, forward on favor of reform, reducing taxation to the wants of the Government economically administered.

What are you going to collect any more for? (a voice "stealing".) Have you stopped to think that that the money which is now locked up is a part of our currency, and that it has an office to perform, and that if the Government don't need it the people do? (Applause.) Whatever the Government don't need belongs to the people. You owe it to the Government, pay it. If you don't owe it to the Government for the purpose of carrying on its affairs economically administered, don't pay. Just stop to think how much that four or five hundred millions would do for you and yours. I don't know how much it would do I know that in Indiana, with a soil of wonderful richness, with many of the institutions that make wealth for the people—manufacturing establishments. I know that there is many a man that can't find employment. There is many a family that are hard pressed because enterprise has stopped; because there is no employment for labor. Ought that to be with $400,000,000 locked up in the Treasury? The Democracy say: "Reduce taxation until the amount shall be just what the Government needs."

The war closed nineteen years ago, and in nineteen years this country should have been administered upon principles that govern in times of peace. Why should we have extraordinary taxation twenty years after we have passed away from the condition of war? Why shall it be? When we reduce taxation upon these principles until there shall be no more collected than the Government needs, what will be the effect? That money which is now locked up in the Treasury will commence to flow outward. It will come back once more into the pockets of the people and into the channels of trade. Where commerce and trade now stagnate and languish, there will be prosperity and activity again. Where there is now no employment for labor, it will be found everywhere.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Republican party, under the leadership of the chieftans who are at its head, have now abandoned, substantially, their old friends, the Germans, and they are laying hold of my Irish friends with a zeal that is absolutely beautiful. (Cheers.) What has the German done that he shall be abandoned by the Republican party thus? How is it that no address to him and his patriotic devotion is made, and it is only made to my Irish friends? Why is this? The only fault I know of the German is that he says, when he lived in Germany, beside the Rhine, he thought he had a right to decide for himself what he would eat or drink, and where withal he should be clothed. They say that won't do. It was only day before yesterday, in the State of Maine, they wouldn't trust this question any longer to legistation, but they placed it in the irrevocable provisions of their Constitution that henceforth and forever no man should drink his beer in the State of Maine, and the candidate for President of the United States did think it was a proper thing for him to say that he didn't vote on that question at all. What say you, my German friends. Is prohibition right or wrong? [Voice, "Woong."] Wrong, of course it is—as Democracy in every platform has declared. In the State from which I have come to-day, Democracy has fought this battle well, but upon the idea that whether a man shall take a drink of beer, or, if you please, a drink of whisky, he belongs to himself. If you choose to take a drink I would not advise you to drink anything to disturb the composure of judgment at anytime, but if you choose to take a drink shall you come to me to ask my permission? Or in other words, shall I seek to interpose a law to prevent you from indulging a habit that you think is not hurtful to you?

Governor Hendricks then recited at length the Kosta case in the administration of Pierce in 1854, and the McSweeney case in 1881 when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, as tending to show which party was the true friend of the foreign born citizen. Concerning the latter he said:

THE M'SWEENY CASE.

In the month of June, 1881, shortly before Mr. Garfield received his deadly wound, McSweeny, an Irishman by birth, having six or seven American-born children, however, and having lived in San Francisco in the pursuit of a legitimate trade for twenty-one years, having been completely naturalized, and bearing all the honors upon his person of American citizenship, thought he would return for his health to Ireland. He did so, and during the month of June he was arrested in Ireland by British constables and landed in a British jail. No charge was preferred against him, no violation of law assigned. Seized, a free man, until then without fault, without crime, without the violation of an English law whatever, seized and thrown into a hideous dungeon, his wife wrote a letter to the State Department at Washington, informing the Secretary of State that her husband was then under arrest and imprisoned without fault, without crime, without charges. The letter was received at the State Department in Washington on the 16th day of August. James G. Blaine was then Secretary of State, was then acting as President of the United States, Mr. Garfield then languishing upon his bed of pain. That letter was unopened, so far as we know. At least it was unanswered. It never was answered so long as Blaine continued in the State Department, and he remained in that department until the month of December, that letter being received in August before. For four months he neglected an appeal made by a woman in a distant land applying to him for the honor of his country; for the justice of her law; for the dignity of her citizenship that her husband could be relieved. It was not a question of sentiment. It was a question of a press on the written law. The statute of the country then in force made it the duty of the President whenever any person from this country should be held in unlawful imprisonment he should demand the cause of the imprisonment, and if the answer did not justify the imprisonment he should demand the release of the man. That was the law. And yet James G. Blaine was 'dashing,' as they say; (laughter and applause) was 'American' as they say? Not a bit. (Laughter). He neglected to answer it, and during the whole of the four months that he held that high office and controlled the seal of our country. No answer was made and no instructions sent to our Minister at London and McSweeney did not come out of jail till the spring following, under another administration of the State Department. I am not speaking on this subject to Irishmen. I am speaking to my fellow-citizens, to every man who feels prouder and stronger when the flag of his country floats over him. To all such I say, will you indorse the conduct of Blaine; or will you rally under the banner which Marcy, under Pierce's administration, did erect over us all?

Governor Hendricks closed with an allusion to the manner of his nomination, and strongly appealed to the Democrats to carry Ohio in October, as that would decide the contest in November.

BLED TO DEATH.

THE GRAND OLD PARTY DRAINS A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 8.—Mahlon Runyon, President of the National Bank, cut his throat in the water closet of the bank this morning, and is dead. He was implicated in the thievery of Cashier Hill. Excitement over the double suicide of the President and Cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey, has become intense. The statement furnished by these officials in June of the current year showed the paid up capital of the bank was $250,000; surplus, $125,000; undivided profits, $78,180. There has been nothing in the public history of the bank since that date to cause any uneasiness to stockholders. The suicide of President Runyon, while strengthening the testimony of giant frauds in the management, causes unbounded astonishment to the general public. Fear of arrest prompted Runyon to commit the deed. The greatest excitement prevails, and the front of the bank is crowded with men, women and children clamoring for their money. The bank did not open this morning, and long before 10 o'clock there was a prospect of a big run, as it had been whispered that startling revelations would be made as soon as the bank examiner began his work. The officials refused all information, but the rumor that the defalcation would reach half a million dollars, if not more, was generally believed. Shortly after 10 o'clock it was rumored that President Runyon, of the bank, had ended his life.

President Runyon was a farmer, sixty years old, and leaves a wife and four children. He had been President of the bank for five years.

Mr. Runyon was not generally regarded as much of a financier, the late Cashier Hill being considered as running the institution pretty much his own way, and Runyon not appearing of much consequence. In Wall street not much can be gleaned concerning the dead president. He appears to have been known by few operators in Wall street.

The New Brunswick Bank lost a quarter million dollars through the peculations of its officers. Cashier Hill, it will be remembered, was found dead in his room, with four gas burners turned on full.

The report increased the excitement. The rumor of suicide was denied, but finally the bank officials admitted that Runyon had ended his life by cutting his throat with a penknife in a closet in the bank. It is reported that Runyon said before he died, "there is about one million gone." The bank examiner was about to arrest him. Runyon resided on his homestead about one mile from here. His home is a plain and comfortable place.

A DEPOSITOR CUTS HIS THROAT.

The National Bank is in chaos. Over a million dollars has been stolen by Hill and Mahlon Runyon. Acting Cashier Campbell is expected to be arrested for complicity in the conspiracy, and the millionaires are trembling. More than two suicides are predicted. A mob threatened to burst open the bank and were subdued by the police. Walter Carroll, a depositor, has cut his throat on account of losses by the New Brunswick Bank.

SCENE AT THE BANK.

The scene at the bank beggars description. Blood had flowed from the room out upon the marble floor, staining it for a distance of four feet. "My God!" exclaimed Director Stoddard, "the whole city will go under. The city debt is now nearly two millions and the bank holds its paper. The Savings Bank is gone under and we have their capital."

"Was Mr. Runyon about to be arrested?"

"So I have heard."

"What for?"

"Please don't ask. I am nearly dead myself."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESPONSIBLE.

Martin A. Howell, who withdrew as director eight years ago, said: "I saw it coming. Charley Hill was too liberal. The Republican party went to him as a banker for funds. He doubtless took the bank surplus to aid his friends. Knowing the condition of affairs, I quietly withdrew."

"Why did you not let the public know your suspicions?"

"I was advised not to do so."

"By whom?"

"By a director."

The effect on the town is crushing. The wildest excitement prevails.

THE CITY WILD.

The streets are thronged with country depositors. Fears of a raid on the bank are increasing. A hundred special policemen have been sworn in by the Mayor to surround the bank property.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mahlon Runyon's death returned a verdict of

"WILFUL SUICIDE."

Acting Cashier Campbell was seen. "What do you know?" the reporter asked. "I am amazed and horrified over the affair. My heart's blood might have been spilt for Charlie, but when I see what is about to occur, the fall of the whole institution, my heart bleeds, but," he added, "I am innocent. Hilt was never my confidant, although I undertook some of his greatest missions as messenger from Hillgarter & Co., to New York. I have taken money for investment to them. Don't know the result. Have had fears of the present result for six months, but kept my mouth closed. I feared expulsion by the directors."

Joseph Hill, Sr., custodian of the Voorhees estate, refused to divulge why he had not signed the release proferred by Hill, when the sale of bonds might have been affected. "No, sir!" he said; "I am not such a rascal as to take the landed estate from the Voorhees boys, and you will find me always on the side of the weak."

A STALWART ACTION.

CONKLING'S FOLLOWERS TO DECLARE FOR CLEVELAND.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The *Gazette* has this sensational dispatch from New York:

"I have become possessed of information that is of a startling character, and which I have ascertained to be true. A conference of the leading Stalwart Republicans will be held in this city at an early day to discuss the expediency of rallying in a body to the support of Cleveland, or rather to arrange the preliminaries for such a move. Blaine's intimate friends have been threatening ever since the nomination that he would, when elected, finish the work he began so well in 1882 by causing the defeat of Folger in this State. The Stalwarts have concluded to take Blaine at the words of his friends, and it is war to the knife now. I can positively affirm that Mr. George C. Gorham's recent visit to Governer Cleveland was a part of a carefully matured plan of the Stalwart leaders of this State, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. I am sure that in less than two weeks such men as Pierce, Endicott and Forbes, of Massachusetts; Conkling, of New York; Cameron and Quay, of Pennsylvania; Foster, of Ohio, and New, of Indiana, will unite in supporting Cleveland. President Arthur is cognizant of the plan and fully indorses it, although for obvious reasons he will not openly come out against Blaine. The personal hostility of Blaine and his friends and their want of wisdom in expressing that hostility have caused this movement. The matter has been kept unusually quiet, but will soon be known all over the country. I am personally aware of the truth of this matter, and you may, therefore, prepare for a general rally of the Stalwarts to Cleveland."

JUST LIKE BLAINE.

HOW HE SHIRKED THE PROHIBITION ISSUE AND THE LADIES RETREATED.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The *Herald's* Augusta, Me., special says: Mr. Blaine gave out on leaving Augusta, Saturday, that he would return Sunday night. He returned only yesterday morning by the last train which he could take and reach the town to vote. He was accompanied by his son Walker, and was met at the station by the exuberant Moody Boynton, who almost embraced him. Otherwise Mr. Blaine's return was the source of no other sensation than that aroused by the curiosity as to whether he would not dodge a vote altogether rather than face the apparent necessity of voting either for or against the prohibition amendment. As it was, with characteristic evasion, and even duplicity, he shirked the issue.

Arriving at 11 in the morning he was driven at once to his home, only some fifty rods from the polling place of his ward. There he remained until 3:30 in the afternoon, thirty minutes before the polls were to be closed.

Meanwhile, and as soon as the polls were opened, eight or ten most respectable ladies, all, as it happened, wives of Blaine Republicans, appeared at the polling places. They were a committee from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Augusta, similar committees took their stand at the various polling places of the town. Of the committee for the First ward, in which is Mr. Blaine's residence, one Miss Williams was designated to present to Mr. Blaine especially the ballot "Yes" to be voted for the prohibitory amendment. The ladies failed in no instance up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon to present a similar ballot to each person as he entered the polling place. Other ladies stood over the ballot box itself to see how each ballot was cast. There were two boxes, one for the State and Congressional vote, all the names being on a single ticket, the other for the amendment. Each voter depositing a separate ticket with "Yes" or "No" upon it. By either the law or custom, it is insisted by the poll clerk that the ballot shall be open and not folded. So sedulous were the ladies that no voters should be missed that even the out of town newspaper correspondents had the ballot in favor of the amendment pressed upon them.

At a little after 3 o'clock, nearly an hour before the polls were to be closed, and with a heavy rain still falling, these ladies suddenly, and as with one accord, opened their umbrellas and left the place precipitately, trudging through the wet and mud to their homes. It was really as if a comprehensive order had come to them to leave forthwith. The rain was already beginning to slacken, and if they had waited ten minutes not one of their umbrellas would have been dampened.

Whether or not word had been sent to Mr. Blaine that they had gone he appeared at 3:30, walking down the street leaning on Walker Blaine's arm. In the yard in front of the polling place there was gathered perhaps seventy or eighty men, the majority of the Republican officeholders. Mr. Blaine looked neither to the right nor left, speaking hardly to any one and was greeted with no applause. Walking into the house he marched straight up to the ballot box, having a straight Republican ticket in his hand. Lying in a heap before the box was a number of the amendment tickets, face up. Mr. Blaine, with eyes cast down, voted the straight ticket, passed by the amendment box, waited for Walker to vote, also only the straight ticket, and then left the place. Twenty-five persons or more were in the room. "Dodged, by gosh!" said one Scalwart Democrat, loud enough for him to hear.

AT THEIR OLD GAME.

CORRUPTION FUNDS USED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 10.—The *Herald's* Augusta, Me., special says: In a very intimate experience of political campaigns in various parts of the country for fifteen years past, one in a municipal contest which has since become historic because of the legal prosecutions for bribery that followed it, your correspondent has never seen such open, unblushing, avowed debauchery of the ballot as was exhibited in this Puritan city Monday. From one end of the town to the other the talk was "money." You passed a group of rough looking men on the street, and without taking the trouble to lower their voices they discussed how much each got for his vote, grumbling at the better luck of one over the other within sight of the polls. Within fifty feet of the polling place, in Mr. Blaine's own ward, men were treated out of whisky bottles by political runners. It was a saturnallia of corruption.

I was not familiar enough with the individual politics of the town to discriminate between the Democratic and Republican runners, but a comparison of the poll-books with a list of the corruptible voters, prepared before the election, shows that their names are to-day, in the great majority of instances, marked for Robie. I have seen no reluctance to fight the devil with fire; but there are some two hundred Republican office holders in the city—one out of each eight voters—and the salaries of these men were to be drawn upon, to say nothing of the enormous fund sent into the State.

If the same processes obtained elsewhere in the State as in Augusta, some thousands of dishonest electors were richer when night came by from $5 to $25 each. Three hundred and seventy names were on the corruptible list prepared in this city before the election. Robie's increased majority over that of two years ago is 328.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

LEWISTON, ME., September 10.—The *Journal* has returns from 429 towns, showing the following vote: Robie, 77,155; Redman, 56,306; scattering, 3,596. The remaining towns voted in 1882 as follows: Robie, 2,429; Plaisted, 2,500; scattering, 14. The Republican majority as far as heard from is 17,263, which will probably be increased slightly. The total vote so far reported is 137,057, which will be increased to over 142,000, the largest ever cast except in 1880. The Republican vote will reach nearly 80,000, the largest ever given in Maine.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS

NOMINATE A STRONG TICKET AND ADOPT A SOUND PLATFORM.

MADISON, WIS., September 10.—The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day and made the following nominations: For Governor, N. D. Fratt, Racine; Lieutenant Governor, A. C. Parkinson, Columbia; Secretary of State, Hugh Gallagher, Lafayette. The platform affirms the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago in July last, and indorses the nominees of that convention. As to the declaration of the principles of the Democracy of this State it sets forth the following:

WHEREAS, The corporate partnership and personal banks of this State receiving deposits and transacting other business pertaining to banks exceed one hundred and thirty, a larger number than the national banks therein; and whereas, within one year last past several hundred thousand dollars have been worse than stolen by banks organized under the laws of this State and by private associations and bankers, causing great distress to many depositors who, in most instances, are persons not familiar with the securities of banking institutions and of the least of those banks would have been closed up before they had obtained such deposits had an examination of their condition been made by a competent person, therefore,

Resolved, That for the protection of those who deposit their money in corporate partnership or private banks; in behalf of sound and legitimate banks and bankers who are brought into disrepute by shysters assuming their name, and in the interest of the whole people, we demand that the next Legislature pass a law providing for the examination of each of such bank at least once in six months by a competent person, and prescribe rules and regulations therefor.

Resolved, That we hold that it is unjust to place the labor of prison convicts in competition with other manufacturing industries of the State, and demand that the prison contract system be abolished.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further sale of public lands suitable for agricultural purposes, except to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we recognize the right and the duty of society to guard and protect itself by proper and suitable legislation against the evils resulting from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, but we do not believe in sumptuary laws or prohibition or equivalent measures to be either adapted to the end or promotive of a higher standard of morality. On the contrary we hold with Governor Cleveland that such legislation would be unwise and vexatious.

DID THEIR WORK WELL

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS DECLARE AGAINST CRYING ABUSES.

CONCORD, N. H., September 10.—The Democratic Convention met here this morning. There was a large attendance of delegates and spectators. John M. Hill was nominated for Governor. Presidential electors were chosen and the convention adjourned.

The following resolutions were adopted

Resolved, That we fully indorse the platform of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Cleveland and Henuricks, and that we most heartily and cordially ratify the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks for President and Vice President.

Resolved, First, that laboring people have to demand reasonable legal limitation of hours of labor, careful protection of the rights and health of laboring women and children, and full relief of their wages from the trustee process; second, that the purchasing of nominations and elections, which has characterized the action of the Republican leaders of this State, has given New Hampshire a reputation for bribery and corruption which is a reproach to every honest citzen, and in behalf of common honesty we demand that the auction sale of public offices shall cease, and that the making of merchandise of our voting population shall be punished as a crime by perpetual disfranchisement.

RATIFYING THE TICKET.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The Democrats of the District of Columbia will formally ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks by a grand procession to morrow night, to be followed by speech-making at the City Hall. Orators of national and local fame will be present.

HONORS TO W. L. SCOTT.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

OIL CITY, PA., September 10.—A number of leading Democrats went to Franklin this evening on a special train to act as an escort to Hon. William L. Scott on his return to this city. Mr. Scott will remain here to-night and return to Erie in the morning.

NEARLY 400 DEATHS

From Cholera at Naples in One Day.

937 Fresh Cases Complete the Record of a Single Day.

NAPLES, September 10.—The situation in this city is growing worse. In the last twenty-four hours ending at 9 this evening, there have been 937 fresh cases of cholera and 395 deaths. All the ministers have earnestly urged King Humbert to leave the city, but the king has refused. The king will visit the populous quarters of the city. While visiting the sick to-day the king met the archbishop who was upon the same errand of mercy. The meeting of the king and prelate is described as being very interesting and touching.

The Minister of the Interior to-day received a visit from the Relief Committee, and suggested to its members various effectual plans for the relief of the sick in the poorer quarters of the town. A number of butchers have struck work, and it is feared that the meat supply of Naples will be stopped, but a firm of army contractors at Genoa has undertaken to furnish the Amiste supply. The panic has extended to the prisons. The criminals confined in the Carnine jail combined to effect their escape, but the military being called upon, the outbreak was suppressed.

A number of experienced attendants from the hospitals of Marseilles are coming to Naples. The Minister of War has sent a number of students from the military medical school at Raine to assist the physicians at Naples. Signor Magtiane has handed over to the relief fund the sum collected and presented him as a national gift in recognition of his public services.

MADRID, September 10.—At Alicante there have been 40 cases of cholera and 27 deaths from the disease since September 1; at Novelda during the twelve hours ended to-night one fresh case and one death; at Elches in the same time five fresh cases and two deaths.

PARIS, September 10.—Advices from the Pyrenees report seven deaths from cholera.

MARSEILLES, September 10.—Two deaths by cholera occurred here to-day.

ROME, September 10.—The several physicians of this city refusing to attend cholera patients will be prosecuted. The Mayors of Grottaminareta, Atricoli, Aregnano and Forair have been suspended for not attending to the public health.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

PARIS, September 10.—Direct communication is maintained between Paris and Tonquin. The official journals are silent this morning regarding the reported intention of the Government to declare war against China. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, favors it. Several powerful organs insist on a vigorous campaign. Fifty thousand troops are ready for the East.

Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, commanding the Asiatic station, under date of Woosung, August 6, reports that the American ships Trenton, Juniata and Enterprise were at Shanghai, the Monocacy at Foo Choo, the Palos at Canton and the Alert in Corea. The Alert was to come to Japan about the 10th of August and relieve the Palos at Canton, and the latter vessel would then go to Tien Tsin. Either the Juniata or Enterprise was ready to go to Foo Choo if necessary.

Notwithstanding the protest of the various foreign consuls against the closing of the Woosung river, the Chinese military authorities are sinking a number of junks filled with stones at the Woosung bar, at the mouth of the river, twelve miles below Shanghai.

LONDON, September 10.—A dispatch from Pekin, September 5, to the *Times*, says: A Russian fleet has left Chefoo with excessive supplies of provisions and bullion. It is believed that Russia meditates a blow at the integrity of China while the latter is seriously engaged with France.

PARIS, September 10.—The *Republique Francaise* claims that France is absolved from all adherence to the declaration of 1856, as its provisions only apply where each opponent refrains from privateering. The *Republique* says that if China enters upon privateering, France, also with the right of search of neutrals, warns both European and American nations that privateer vessels not under command of or manned by subjects of China, will be hanged to the yard arm. The *Republique Francaise* further states that if the Cabinet declares a war with China, France will announce a blockade of all Chinese ports.

PREPARING TO GO TO EGYPT.

MONTREAL, September 10.—The steamship Ocean King has been chartered to convey the Canadian boatmen to Egypt. It is lying alongside the wharf, having berths for five hundred men fitted up. It is expected that the Winnipeg contingent will arrive to-morrow and the remainder on Saturday. She will call at Sidney, B C, to take on coal, and from there will steam direct to report at Gibralter, and thence to Alexandria, making the passage in about twenty days. Dr. Neilson, of B Battery, who accompanies the contingent as medical officer, is in the city, and is now superintending the sanitary affairs of the Ocean King and getting medical supplies on board. In an interview he said: "It is understood that the duties of the contingent will be to command boats. That is to say, two voyagers will be told off for each boat, one to be stationed in the bow and the other in the stern, and soldiers will man the oars. The entire expedition will be conducted on teetotal principles, Lord Wolseley having determined to follow the precedent established on the Red river expedition."

THE MEHDI'S FORCES DEFEATED.

CAIRO, September 10.—The Mudir telegraphs from Debbeh that many rebels from Novdofan and Meraire, under the Mahdi's ameers, have been defeated near Amibrikoe, with great slaughter. The military have resumed hauling steamers through the cataracts, and hope for success despite the state of water in the Nile.

Lord Stafford's regiment and company of Egyptian troops have arrived at Wady Halfa.

Nineteen boats, each manned by forty men of the Sussex regiment here, embarked at Sarass for Dongola. The boats are covered with awnings and comfortable and roomy. Two of them are devoted to hospital service.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

THE Belgian Senate has adopted the new bill on primary education.

THE telegraph between Samarcand and Bokhara has just been opened.

TYPHOID fever has again broken out in one of the British regiments in Cairo.

LORD DUFFERIN, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has been appointed Viceroy of India.

LORD NORTHBROOK, the British High Commissioner to Egypt, had an audience with the Khedive yesterday.

SIX THOUSAND additional Turkish troops have been ordered to Yemen, in Western Arabia, to suppress the rebellion in that district and be ready for any emergency in Egypt.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Child Literally Roasted—The Kerosene Can Did It.

A fatal accident, horrible in its details, happened at 433 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Wednesday afternoon. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Mrs. Mather told her little daughter Luta, aged nine years, to light a fire in the kitchen. The child at once started off for kindling wood, which she placed in the stove and applied a match to it. The fire did not burn well, and little Luta, as she was familiarly called, took down a kerosene can and began pouring some of the explosive fluid on the kindling. She had only poured out a few drops when the oil can caught fire and exploded in her hands. The child screamed, but her cries were useless, for in less time than its takes to tell it she was enveloped in a sheet of flame. Charles Wall, a neighbor, was attracted to the house by the heartrending screams of a frantic mother. The house by this time was afire, but he dashed through smoke and flame to where the child was writhing in agony. He picked her up but dare not look at his ghastly burden. When Mr. Wall deposited the victim in a place of safety he found flesh sticking to his arms. The body was literally roasted. After two hours of intense agony death came to the relief of the sufferer. Alderman Edgar held an inquest on the remains last evening. The verdict was accidental death. Mrs. Mather is prostrated with grief and could not hear her child's name mentioned.

The damage to the building is trifling. The flames were extinguished by the Hope Engine Company before they had gained much headway.

COLORED ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.

They Make a Grand Street Display—The Prize Drill.

The United Order of Colored Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, which has been in convention in this city since Tuesday, gave a grand parade Wednesday afternoon. The procession formed at 1:30 P. M., in front of Eureka Hall, Grant street. Nearly one thousand men were in line, and quite a number of ladies followed the procession in carriages.

The procession presented an imposing appearance as it passed along the route, and the music of the bands brought out a large crowd of people to the sidewalks and the windows of the houses along the streets through which it passed. As they passed along under the burning sun, handkerchiefs were in demand, and collars, from which all signs of starch had vanished, were fast wilting out of sight. The Patriarchs of the Order were handsomely uniformed and made a good appearance. The most of the paraders wore light hats and white vests, and the marching was done in a good style. Upon arriving at Exposition grounds, the exercises opened with an oration by the Rev. C. Asbury, of Wheeling, West Virginia, on the subject, "Benefits and Beauties of Odd Fellowship." The oration was well delivered, and received by the Order with frequent applause.

Last night lodges of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Springfield and several other points gave a prize drill contest at the Coliseum. The prize was awarded to the Springfield lodge.

TO THE MAN SHE LOVED.

Romantic Marriage of a Millionaire's Daughter.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Captain Manzin, of Yonkers, two of his officers, Inspector Byrnes, and half a dozen Central office detectives scoured the city last night for Miss Victoria Morosini, the blonde daugther of Jay Gould's colleague, and her father's coachman, E. J. Schilling. To-day they discovered that they had reached New York early last evening and were married by a Baptist minister, in East Fifty-first street, for a fee of $6. On the discovery of the marriage Inspector Byrnes sent out the following general alarm, to countermand the one sent out last night: "Victoria Morosini and E. J. Schilling married. They cannot be arrested." It is said that Schilling is of noble birth, but is impecunious and Miss Victoria, it is stated, met him first at Delmonico's where he was employed as a waiter. The supposition is that he went into Morosini's employ as a coachman in order to be near the young lady. She has, it is said, a magnificent voice, and the probabilities are that unless Mr. Morosini relents and takes the couple back to his home, now they are man and wife, she will go on the stage as an opera singer, as she has often expressed such a desire and intention. The young lady, it is said, had thousands of dollars worth of diamond jewelry. She had many suitors. She frequently went out driving accompanied by Schilling, and on account of his close attention to her he was discharged by Mr. Morosini. She always defended Schilling against any attacks made on him by any members of the family.

THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE.

The Ohio Miners Decide Not to Demand an Advance.

COLUMBUS, O., September 10.—The session of the Miners' State Convention was continued to-day, the principal part of the time being consumed in a discussion as to the rates of mining and whether the association should ask the usual advance for the winter. The Massillon and Cambridge districts were the only advocates of an advance in the rate, and it was developed that should an advance be demanded the Jackson, Tuscarawas and Ohio Central districts would be sure to have a strike. During the afternoon a vote was taken on the question as to whether to continue at the summer rate, and it was carried by a vote of three hundred and twenty-six in favor of the present rate to one hundred and thirteen in favor of an advance. The summer rate therefore will be continued all over the State, approximated to the present prices. J. H. Williams, the former Secretary of the Association, brought up the matter of his relations with the body having been succeeded at the last meeting. His idea was to have a new election, but the majority of the delegates were against him, and nothing was done. Session continues to-morrow.

The Victims of a Curse.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The murder of Officer Fowler, one of the three mounted men who guarded the assassin's van, is a striking addition to the long list of the tragedies and misfortunes that have overtaken jurors, doctors, detectives, bailiffs, jailors, policemen, attorneys and almost every class of individuals connected directly or indirectly with Guiteau's imprisonment, conviction and execution. The list of misfortunes, as published from time to time, began almost as as the assassin had uttered his tragic curse, and has included deaths, sickness, insanity, loss of position, prosecution and persecution, scandal, etc. Among the latest entries in the list are the murder of Officer Fowler, the tragic death of Dr. Woodward, and the United States Hotel disaster, for which Judge Cox, who sentenced Guitean, has been found partially responsible by a coroner's jury.

GREENVILLE, CT., May, 8, 1883.

"WAS attacked with severe kidney disease, HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY was advised, and one bottle completely cured me."—Chas. H. Alexander, Foreman Dye House, Shetucket Mills.

"I will certify to the truth of the above."—John A. Morgan, Druggist, Greenville, Conn.

SWEPT BY STORMS.

A Number of Wisconsin Towns Laid Waste

By Death-Dealing Cyclones and Terrible Hail Storms.

CLEAR LAKE, WIS., September 10.—Late yesterday afternoon a cyclone struck this place and devastation was the result. The greater portion of the town is in ruins and three lives lost. The scene after the storm passed over was horrible in the extreme. Men, women and children were running about in a perfect frenzy of excitement and fear. Here and there people could be seen coming out of their cellars almost paralyzed with fear. The strongest man was as a little child, for no human power could have resisted the terrible force. One house of brick veneer was taken from the foundation and turned completely round, while the bricks were felled from the wood as if sliced off. A large barn was blown away, leaving the floor and mangers with horses peacefully eating their supper. A little child was taken in the arms of the tempest and landed in the branches of a tree, but slightly injured. One large frame house was blown completely out of sight. Not a particle of the house or furniture could be found, although a search of a mile was made in the track of the storm. The family had taken refuge in the cellar. Many families are left destitute, not a vestige of their possessions remaining.

STILLWATER, MINN., September 10.—A report received here from Marine this morning says that fifteen or twenty houses were wrecked by a cyclone last evening, and that a number of people were injured. Nearly all the doctors in this city went out there. The house of David Lyman, four miles above here on the road to Marine, was blown down and some of the inmates injured. Only a small portion of the storm struck Stillwater, striking some of the tents of the fair grounds and tearing them into ribbons.

CLAYTON, WIS., September 10.—Half of the lighter structures in the village were blown down by the storm last night. A cyclone struck here about 6 o'clock, doing nearly all the damage in fifteen minutes.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, September 10.—The storm at this place last night was the worst of the season. The river is now between sixteen and seventeen feet above low water mark and still rising rapidly. Competent judges look for a much higher rise in this case,

ROCK RAPIDS, WIS., September 10.—The heaviest storm of the season commenced at 6 o'clock last night and continued until 10:30 P M. Some hail accompanied it. No special damage has been reported in this vicinity.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, WIS., September 10.—A cyclone struck White Bear Lake at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It swept a tract less than a mile and a half wide. There was the usual funnel shaped conformation of clouds, slightly green in color. The sheds of the Duluth railway were demolished and hundreds of trees blown across the track between White Bear station and Dellwood.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 10.—A party engaged in threshing for Charles Thelander, in the town of Grant, retreated to a barn during a storm for protection. The structure toppled over. George Rutherford was caught in the falling timber and fatally injured. Ira J. Soule, the engineer, also received severe injuries. Where wire fences enclosed the pasture lands horses and cattle were blown against them and badly cut up.

Business Barometer.

BOSTON, September 8.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from the leading clearing houses of the United States, give the clearances for the week ended September 6, with percentage, decrease and increase, compared with the same time a year ago:

Cities.	Business.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 463,000,000	..	3 59
Boston	55,608,044	..	8.2
Philadelphia	43,822,112	..	17.4
Chicago	40,078,415	..	31.9
St. Louis	15,069,595	..	22.6
Baltimore	11,175,102	..	32 8
San Francisco	11,511,091	..	14.8
Pittsburgh	6,954,929	..	17.3
Cincinnati	8,750,000	..	6.3
Louisville	4,031,947	..	12.9
Providence	3,420,900	..	9.9
Milwaukee	3,443,000	..	6.8
Detroit	2,652,971	..	9.7
Kansas City	3,715,055	36.9	...
Cleveland	1,972,234	..	9.9
Indianapolis	1,353,928	..	15 9
Hartford	1,332,311	..	20.2
New Haven	1,168,669	7.9	..
Columbus	1,671,831	20.1	...
Peoria	948,863	..	20.9
Portland	865,394	..	11.5
Worcester	634,895	..	24 9
Memphis	624,878	..	17.7
Total	$ 684,556,164	..	32.1
Outside N. Y.	220,656,164	..	18.0

William W. Stadler, for ten years Assistant Secretary of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Insurance Company of New York, has been arrested on charge of Wm. R. Pitcher, Ad

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Penny Operations of a Capitalist Who Deals in Tens of Millions.

The Great Labor Parade and the Philosophy of Such Exhibits.

Incidents Theatrical and Social, and Their Effect on Society.

NEW YORK, September 5.—"The man who can't lose money without letting his courage go along with it hasn't any business in Wall street." The speaker was Russell Sage, and the advice was addressed to a fellow who had gambled away a hundred dollars in Sage's hell. In other but no truer words, the loser had bet the money with the broker in the way of puts and calls. The sum was of consequence to the young man, for it was composed of the savings of a year out of a small salary, and he was a little disposed to whine about it; it was of scarcely any consequence to the old man with twenty to thirty millions, and yet he took it, kept it every cent, and gave only the complacent advice which I have quoted. Of course t won't do to say that

RUSSELL SAGE IS NOT A PHILANTHROPIST,

for he has disbursed a quarter of a million, first and last, to religious and educational objects. In declining to afford the small amateur stock speculator any sympathy in either words or dollars, he believed he was doing the right thing. He beamed while the other pouted, and so they parted. The incident was common to the rush of business that was at that time daily done in Sage's office, and I might never have recalled it to mind had I not happened to be there again, the other day, when Sage returned from a long vacation. He looked seventy-five years old, though only sixty-eight. The lines had deepened greatly in his face since I had last seen him, his form was bent more, and his gait was less sturdy. Something had apparently added a quarter of a century to his age. What was it? Oh, he had lost money in Wall street and let his courage go along with it. A large amount? Well, relatively far less than that which had saddened the youngster and elicited the advice which the giver failed himself to follow. In the last big flurry. Sage was caught unprepared, and his loss is believed to have amounted to four millions. That was no more than a quarter of his savings and yet the shock nearly killed him. He was made so ill that his doctors told him he would die if he didn't go away from his business. He did retire form the city, but he could not leave all anxiety behind, and consequently came back, after two months, looking like a wreck. He may have some courage left, but it is not visible. He could not practice as to his own losses what he so readily preached as to those of another man.

Ought it not to be the fact that a man's valuation of lowers in exact ratio to his accumulation of it? Of course it isn't so; and here is an illustration. We have had this week

AN IMMENSE PARADE BY MECHANICS,

each of whom lost a day's wages for the purpose of promoting trades unionism in that manner. On the average, this contribution amounted to two dollars. Now, make the effort to imagine William H. Vanderbilt giving fifty thousand dollars in aid of any sentimental cause whatever. You find it difficult. Still, that would be no more for him to part with than for the workman to give up a day's pay.

There was no other thing in the labor procession, animate or inanimate, so peculiar as John Swinton. He is in appearance the ideal revolutionist. He has pure white hair cropped close, a face fiercely expressive of something or other, and eyes that roll incessantly. He has set up for a leader in Socialism, and is so far successful as to have been one of the five men chosen to review the parade from a stand, in which he was easily more conspicuous than Henry George, the author of "Progress and Poverty," Patrick Ford, owner of the *Irish World* and raiser of over two hundred thousand dollars for various funds for the cause of Ireland against England, or Louis Post, who was editor of *Truth* at the time of the famous Morey letter publication. Swinton is a puzzle to the most intimate observers. His relations with the bloodiest of Russian Nihilists is so close that one of them, on escaping from the gallows at home, was sent to him for refuge, and was for months an inmate of his house. He marched beside Victoria Woodhuli and Theodore Tilton in the body which, some years ago, wound up its day by fighting the New York police in Tompkins Square. He saved up twenty-five thousand dollars during as many years as a writer for daily newspapers, and is now spending it in the issue of a weekly called

"JOHN SWINTON'S PAPER."

He had not been long in this venture before he received proof of man's ingratitude. The newsdealers of this city were then, as now, in a bitter controversy with the *Herald*. Swinton espoused their cause in his Journal, made some ringing speeches in their meetings, and naturally expected that they would, in fair return, push the sale of his paper. They did nothing of the kind. They would not give it room on their stands, because there was no demand for it. Therefore, John Swinton's love of the workingmen is so far modified as to let him hate, intensely, those who labor in the sale of newspapers. In other respects, he is the ideal lifter of the red flag, if not the real one; a man of elaborate education, fervid speech and wide experience, and, of course, an egotist. He has a brother, William Swinton, whom you may recall as the auther of Swinton's Grammars. William had an idea that a weekly paper filled with good short stories would go, and he got ready to try it at about the time that John was prepared to issue a Socialistic organ. Each considered it essential to success that the name Swinton should be in the title of his sheet. Therefore *Swinton's Story Teller* and *John Swinton's Paper* were simultaneously put before the public. People did not learn to discriminate. Those who asked for one were as likely as not to get the other; and the two publications were quite as dissimilar as the tastes of the probable readers. The *Story Teller* is dead and William thinks that the confusion of names killed it. The *Paper* has progressed very slowly, and John declares that it has been hindered in the same manner.

Catching the attention of the public is more a matter of chance than of art, Theatrical operators know this to be so.

THE BIGGEST THEATRE IN THE UNITED STATES

stood empty, at the lower end of the Bowery, for years. It had failed as a German opera house, and John A. Stevens, an actor, was the first man who had the hardihood to try English drama there. Perhaps he was brave because he had nothing to lose. He was not long impecunious. The huge house held so many people that very cheap prices were remunerative, and in two years he cleared a hundred thousand dollars. Then came a fire, and, in trying to re-establish himself in upper Broadway, he lost all. McKee Rankin thought that a theatre a mile further north, in the continuation of the Bowery, would prove a gold mine. He induced a capitalists to build one for him. The people wouldn't go into it, though the conditions seemed to be the same as had made a fortune for Stevens. Kate Claxton sunk a part of her "Two Orphans" profits last season in managing it, and now it is back in the hands of Rankin. In the advertisements of the theatre is the line: "Lady ushers." Those words, and the site of the establishment, combine to lead the reader to but one conclusion, which is that pretty waiter girls are to be found there. They also see that Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are acting in "Forty-Nine," so that the combination of stage respectability and auditorium indecency is promising of great novelty. To whomsoever this is potently attractive acute disappointment is in store.

THE LADY USHERS ARE

two in number. Doubtless they are mother and daughter, so far as ages are concerned. By no stretch of gallantry can I describe them as pretty waitresses. They are ugly to a degree that renders them perfectly safe from the offensive attentions of dudes. They wear staid white caps and aprons, black gowns, and usually a scowl. I once heard of a swindler who advertised a book of a thousand pages for a dollar. He gave hints of remarkable contents, and got numerous orders from persons who, to their astonishment and chagrin, received Bibles by return mail. Thus the audiences at the Third avenue see the lady ushers, literally as promised, but not the waiter girls of the concert hall.

One of the amusements that the authorities here in New York will not let us have is a regular theatre in which the actresses and auditors meet convivally in the boxes and green-room. The last manager who tried it was sent to the penitentiary, although he had arranged with the police for protection. One of our philanthropic societies convicted him, in spite of all that the public officials could do to save him. Now, John Thomson, known throughout the country as an actor in a piece called "On Hand," is a brother of the notorious dance-house keeper, Billy McGlory; and he has hit upon a device for mixing actresses with audiences in a manner which does not endanger his liberty. On the programm of the variety theatre which he manages is an Amazon march. A footpath of boards is built on top of the railing of the orchestra circle, and on this the twenty girls, clad in the most audicious of tights, go in procession from the stage. They are not a beauteous lot, and I judge that the effect of proximity may be disenchanting, and therefore moral, on the youthful spectator. Beverages are served, and so the elements of concert hall and theatre are brought together, without being illegally mingled. And who do you suppose is the owner of this establishment? The millionaire widow of the late Alexander T. Stewart. It was a church before it became a part of the Stewart estate.

Among the polite and uncondemned girls who are conspicuous before the public just now is Miss Lilia VanDorn, and her appearances are at Newport. She revolves in

THE CIRCLE OF HIGHEST SOCIAL ALTITUDE

there, but her orbit is eccentric as compared with the conventionality which prevails in the blood-blue heaven of "the best families." She was born to wealth, and therefore is not to be lightly disfavored. She is a brunette of the deepest dye, with big, shining eyes, pert features, and an abundance of jet hair—so much, indeed, that a little of it is spared from her head to make considerable of a moustache fuzzing her pouty upper lip very perceptibly. There is an operation by which hair may be permanently removed from the face of beauty. Any surgeon can perform it. He sticks the point of a needle into the root of each hirsute offender, turns on a current of electricity, and the hair is gone forever. The job is tedious and costly, but not painful, and many belles have endured it joyously. Not so Miss Van Dorn. Evidently she agrees with those observers who regard her suggestion of a moustache as piquant and adorning. It is certain that she brushes and trains it so that, were it an inch long instead of a mere fraction of an inch, it would curl up at the ends like a cavalier's. Although entirely feminine in figure and movement, she follows her moustache-supported nose into somewhat masculine diversion. She rows a boat in rough water, she plays base ball instead of tennis, and she drives a horse that no other girl in Newport would dare to. In these ways she has forced herself to the front in the short space of a month. Visitors to Newport return with vivid accounts of her doings, and private letters confirm the reports. We shall have her in New York next winter, and she is bound to be the fashionable wonder of the season.

Perfect candor between writer and reader compels me to say that the original of the above portrait is not named Van Dorn; but she is a reality none the less, and her position is exactly as I have described it. The truth does not always mean the whole truth in journalism. For instance, a reporter was sent to get an interview with a certain statesman on a political question. The result was a coherent and reasonable quarter of a column. The next mail brought an indignant complaint that he had not been fully or accurately reported. "Add to what you wrote all that you didn't write," said the editor severely. The reporter sat down and made this andenda: "Having thus expressed himself, Mr. ——, mistook the nearly emptied bottle of claret (which had been a constituent of his dinner) for Worcestershire sauce, squirted the sour remnant on his steak, salted it with sugar, picked up the corner of his coat-tail for a napkin and wiped his chin with it, and finally cautioned me that he knew by gord what he wash talking about, that washn't no chump in politics s' help him goodnesh, and he bring shuit f'r damages if he wash misreported. Seven hiccoughs are also necessary for entire accuracy." CYMON.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Mwe& W

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

[Correspondence on all subjects within the scope of this department is invited. Send full name, postoffice and State. Address Agricultural Editor Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

—A Vermont farmer states that cottonseed meal is injurious as food for calves.

—A decoction of tansy, applied with a common watering can through a fine hose, is said to be an excellent remedy against the cabbage worm.

—In one year a horse voids, according to estimate, about one and a half tons of liquid and seven tons of solid manure. This is worth from $30 to $50.

—There is much difference in the black dirt got from the woods which is commonly called leaf mold. Some of it is the mold from decaying trunks of trees, which is less valuable than that from leaves.

—Poultry cannot be made to pay unless provided with a properly arranged house for their accommodation. This is as necessary to their well-being as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable.

—The advantages of soiling consist of a saving of land, a saving of fences, a saving of food, a saving of manure and better care given the stock, as well as increased production from the land.

A correspondent of the New Haven *Mirror* thinks that cions can be best preserved in sawdust, which keeps them moist and green. He keeps them in the cellar, but dampens them when they are dry.

—Insects are sometimes friends, as many kinds prey on those that damage crops. Before beginning the extermination of them be sure you are not assisting others to sutvive that are more destructive.

—An exchange remarks that the proper time to gather the apple is when the stem looseus readily from the limb, and potatoes should be gathered when the tubers looson readily from the stalk, which may not be until some time after the tops are dry and dead.

—Nothing is gained by the use of half-breed males for improvement, as it is a step in a backward direction. Only the pure breeds can be used safely for purposes of improvement, and the best that can be procured are cheaper than those that are inferior at any price.

—Salt is used freely by some nurserymen in pear nurseries for the purpose of counteracting blight. Iron fillings and copperas in solution have been used for the same purpose. If the remedies do not prevent the disease, they at least correct a disposition to blight.

—When we pulverize the ground to a great depth the warm air comes in contact with a body cooler than itself, the water in the soil condensing into drops, which partially answers in place of rain. The deeper we pulverize, therefore, the greater the amount of moisture collected.

—Surplus stock are a nuisance in the poultry quarters. They eat as much as the hens, and yield no return for the feed consumed. Where fowls have their liberty one cock to a flock of twenty to twenty-five hens is enough, but where they are restricted to small runs one cock to six hens will be necessary.

—Tillage and manure seem to go together or are intimately connected. Complete success cannot be looked for without both. However strong the tendency on the part of mankind to avoid labor it must be remembered that it has been proven that, as a rule, crops will not perfect themselves without attention.

—The science of successful farming, as well as success in any other line, recognizes the all-important factor of economy. Everything must be made use of, nothing be allowed to go to waste. The bran of the mill must be turned into feed; the rags to paper, the manure to the soil and so on; everything must be put to use.

—George W. Walz writes to the *Fruit Recorder* that he has boiled leaves and stems of tomato plants until the juice is all extracted, and finds the liquor deadly to catterpillars, lice and many other enemies of vegetation. It does not injure the growth of plants, and its odor remains for a long time to disgust insect marauders.

—The quantity of seed wheat required depends greatly upon the manner in which the seed is covered. If the soil is made very fine, and the seed drilled and rolled in, so that it is well covered, to a depth not greater than one inch, more seeds will germinate than if the work is imperfectly done, and the yield will also be larger.

—The centrifugal separator, or dairy centrifuge, is the appliance, which more completely separates the fats from the milk than any other yet devised, leaving an average of only 20 per cent. fat of the weight of the whole milk in the creamed milk. Skim-milk from a centrifuge has been analyzed which contained but 5 per cent. of fat—in other cases 7 and 10 per cent.

—A. B. Allen states that he finds wheat bran an unprofitable feed for swine. They do not seem to possess the power of digesting it, consequently much of it posses through them only partially assimilated. If mixed with corn meal it does better, and can be fed with advantage to cattle, along with cut hay, mixed with it and well wetted, as it then undergoes a second mastification.

—Natural vegetable acids do not harm milk, but the artificial acid of fermenting food introduces an element into the consumption that is not possible for nature to neutralize, and hence affects the milk. The amount of ferment may be small and do little injury, but if carried beyond a certain point will have a deleterious effect, which experiment time and again has demonstrated.

—One of the most difficult things to cure for fodder is the green corn stalk. Great quantities of good winter feed are often lost by early frost, and the *American Cultivator* suggests as a remedy drying the stalks on a platform of rails or loose boards, laid so as to allow a current of air under the stalk, with a column of barrels built up through the middle to give additional ventilation.

—Charles Downing says in the *New York Tribune*, that a great deal of canned fruit is prepared when quite hard and unripe, which makes it look inviting, but it does not compare in quality with that which is put up ripe. Sugar when cooked with fruit renders it hard and indigestible; but the practice now happily coming into use, of using no sugar when canning, but adding it when put upon the table, is a great improvement.

—By a knowledge of vegetsble physiology, says the *Rural Home*, the farmer would understand the mystery of vegetable growth and the conditions that best minister to growth. He would notice how heredity affects vegitation, and would learn the importance of selecting healthful, vigorous seed, and by knowledge of botany he would be able to detect the first appearance of noxious weeds and destroy them before they could get a foothold.

—A New England farmer purchased a farm of heavy clay that had been badly run from over-cropping and plowing when wet, and seeded it with grass. It was a good catch and the land presented so much better appearance that it was immediately salable at considerable higher price than he paid. Afterward he only plowed as fast as he could thoroughly underdrain, and the once despised clay became one of the most productive soils in the country.

MURDERS HIS SWEETHEART.

A Beautiful German Girl Shot Dead By Her Lover.

COLUMBUS, O., September 5.—A most deliberate and brutal murder occurred at Col. Charles Parrott's mansion this morning. James Greiner had been paying attention to Grethen Zelling, a beautiful German girl of twenty, and became frantically jealous of the attention from others and refused to leave the residence last night. After some time, he becoming very abusive and greatly disturbing the household, the girl cried for help, and Col. Parrott coming to her relief got rid of Greiner by turning in a call for the police. Greiner left the house threatening that he would kill her during the night. This morning about 7 o'clock, just after Miss Zelling was up attending to her household duties, Greiner effected a clandestine entrance through the basement of the mansion and shot twice at her, one shot taking effect in her breast, causing death immediately. Colonel Parrott, hearing the shooting, rushed down stairs, when Greiner shot at him, but missed. They clinched, when Greiner shot again, but without effect. Then he hit Mr. Parrott on the head with his revolver and fled. The neighbors were aroused, chased Greiner on the street, and held him till the police took him to prison. The inquest on the body of Miss Zelling was begun amid much excitement.

FINE MANSIONS.

The Advertisement of Palatial Houses Not a Paying One.

(Washington Special.)

Large sized photographs of James G. Blaine's $100,000 palace in this city have been and are now being numerously distributed throughout Maine and other New England States. The object is to show how thrifty members of Congress can make money rapidly and build for themselves palatial mansions. Mr. Blaine has rented his house furnished to Mr. Leiter, of Chicago, a retired merchant, it is said, for $13,000 per year. The mention is said to be one of the finest and most elaborately furnished in the country. When Mrs. Blaine was in Europe she purchased all of the fine furniture for their mansion in Paris, and it is common gossip that it was admitted through the Custom House free of duty, Mr. Blaine at the time being Secretary of State.

The Democrats two years ago distributed photographs of the mansion of ex-Senator Windom, of Minnesota, which, it is said, did considerable toward defeating him for re-election to the United States Senate from that State. The same thing was done in the case of ex-Secretary Robeson when he was a candidate for re-election to the Forty-eighth Congress from the Camden (N. J.) district. All these statesmen who have built elegant mansions in this city have so far been defeated when they went before the people for re-election. Ex-Senator Pendleton, who built an elegant house adjoining Robeson's and near Windom's, was the last of those defeated.

Don Cameron, whose stately mansion is in the same neighborhood, it is said, will probably be retired at the end of his present Senatorial term, which expires next March.

It is the intention of the Democrats to distribute photographic pictutes of the immense granite stone mansion of Ben Butler on Capitol Hill. It is said that every labor organization in the country will receive one of these pictures. Butler's mansion is one of the objects always pointed out to strangers who visit the Capital. It is said that it is a finer palace than the White House, and it was occupied by President Arthur, in lieu of the Executive Mansion, when he succeeded to the Presidency after President Garfield died, and he remained there during the first few months of his administration.

Poor Ben rents his house to Senator Jones, one of the bonanza kings of Nevada. The building is now devided into three distinct houses, Congressman Russell, a Republican wood pulp monopolist from Massachusetts, occupying one portion and the Government rents the remainder. From these tenants Butler realizes perhaps more in one day than a working man makes in one year. It is stated that he receives $13,000 from Senator Jones, from Congressman Russell $6,000, and from Uncle Sam $5,000, making a total of $24,000 a year.

Mr. Blaine a Sick Man.

(Portland, Me., Argus, September 2.)

The last train from Mount Desert ferry Saurday night consisted of the usual number of Pullman cars, two ordinary passenger cars and smoke. Into this latter car stepped a large, middle-aged man, who was accompanied by a lady. On finding himself in the smoking-car he hastily took his companion by the arm and crossed the platform to the car in front, where he dropped into the first vacant seat, and, resting his elbow on the window-sill, buried his face in his hands. After the lapse of five minutes he rose, again took the lady by the arm and moved to the centre of the car, and in a short time again changed to the extreme forward end of the car, and seated himself with his back to the aisle. He rode to Ellsworth. His face was deadly white, and the most careless observer could not fail to notice that he was not only under physical trouble, but also laboring ing under some great mental difficulty.

"I never saw him look so badly," said a passer near by. "He looks a fit subject for a doctor," and several others expressed the same sentiment. When the train arrived at Ellsworth the gentleman hastily rose, steadied himself for a moment by leaning on the arm of a seat, then with unsteady gait he went out upon the platform. A moment afterward he was joined by the lady, who, after dismissing the carriage that stood near by, assisted the gentleman back into the car, which immediately left for Bangor, and later for Augusta. The supposed invalid was James G. Blaine, while the lady who had come from Bar Harbor with him was Gail Hamilton. Although the morning dispatches report Mr. Blaine as "well," it is known here that Sunday forenoon, some ten hours after his arrival at Augusta, Mr. Blaine sent a telegram to Mrs. Blaine, whom he had left at Bar Harbor the night before: "Come at once to Augusta." Mrs. Blaine was very nervous all day, and last night passed through here on her way home. It is believed that Mr. Blaine is in a far worse condition than he would have the public think, and has for this reason sought solitude in his own home."

Club Feet Deformities.

Dr. Slocum, 804 Penn avenue, makes a specialty of treating club feet, bow legs, hump back, etc, etc. Also, all diseases of the blood and skin. Office with Dr. Sadler.

Skin Diseases—"Swayne's Ointment."

"Swayne's Ointment" cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, *no matter how obstinate or long standing*

John Cameron, who laid down on the track and had both legs cut off by an engine at Hickman Run, on Friday night, died Saturday morning. He leaves a wife and four children almost destitute.

My wife used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great relief, it is the only relief from Heart Disease. I cheerfully recommend it.—J. B. Miller, P. M., Mulberry Grove, Ill. $1 per bottle.

MOTHER.

No other name sounds so sweet to me
As this beloved old Anglo-Saxon word,
Whose simple mention stirs some silent chord
Within my heart, and brings me back to thee;
Methinks thy dear and radiant face I see
When I, a babe, my fledgling fancy soared
Within a little world where light was poured
From out thine eyes—so full of sanctity.
When prattling babyhood had passed away,
Thy tender care led my untutored steps
Through narrow ways till manhood looms apace,
And then my buoyant bark in unknown depths
Sets out alone, while thou thy steps retrace
Back upon Him who lives in endless day.
—*Edward A. Oldham in the Current.*

Vital Questions !!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops! ! !"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu! ! !"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, billiousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion! ! !"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operation that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy ! ! ! ! !

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to,

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. sep6-T TH&S

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Senior in age. Largest in practice. Oldest graduate.

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Old No. 302, New 930 PENN AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

As old residents know and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. From responsible parties

NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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906 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,

Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples, couch, indigestion, constipation, despondency, dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 906 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

S. K. LAKE, M. D. M. R. C. P. S.,
W. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
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A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address,

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Owing to the great success of our former Word Contest, which expired May 1st, and the many requests of persons who saw our offer too late to compete, we concluded to offer the following magnificent presents to the persons making out the largest lists of words from the letters comprising the words:

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2d.	Magnificent Tea Set and Salver	100	9th.	Tete-a-Tete Set, 3 pieces, Red or Amber	12
3rd.	Diamond Ear-rings	75	10th.	Bell Caster, Chased Handles	10
4th.	Lady's Gold Watch	50	11th.	Ice Pitcher, 3 qts., Chased Double Walled	10
5th.	Gent's Diamond Scarf Pin	25	12th.	Cake Stand, Chased and Gold Lined	7
6th.	Elegant Tilting Ice Water Set, Sieg & Cup	22	13th.	Fruit Stand, Rock Crystal Cut Glass	7
7th.	Toilet Stand, with Satin Lined Jewel Drawer	21			

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For the neatest list with fewest errors, provided the list has half the number of words of the highest competitor.

CONDITIONS.

First. All lists must be fully prepaid and accompanied by two cent stamp for return postage, a statement that you are using DAY'S SOAP in your family, name and address of grocer from whom you buy it, number of words in list, and your name and address, all to be written on one sheet of paper, separate from list.

Second. Words must be written plainly, numbered, and alphabetically arranged. The biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, must be classified separately.

Third. Only words found in Webster's or Worcester's dictionary admitted; this will include any word from the first to the last with the exceptions of prefixes and suffixes as separate words and obsolete words; words of same spelling, but different meanings, to be used but once.

Fourth. Plurals of all words admitted except biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, but apostrophes denoting possessive case or otherwise not admitted.

Fifth. No words counted unless the letters comprising them are contained in USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY, that is, any word having over 2 A's, 1 E, 1 D, 2 O's, 1 P, 3 S's, 1 U, 1 L, 2 Y's, will be thrown out.

Sixth. All lists must be in by December 1st, and the Premiums will be awarded Dec. 20th.

Seventh. Premiums will be given in rotation according to the largest lists of words.

Eighth. Lists must not be sent in rolls, but put in envelopes.

Ninth. Mail or send lists to our New York Office, 130-2 Reade Street, or our Philadelphia Office, 1760 Howard Street.

For 10 years DAY'S SOAP has been largely sold by Wholesale and Retail Grocers throughout the United States for five years, and wherever its merits are known it enjoys unbounded popularity. Notwithstanding these facts we have received many hundred letters from persons in our former contest, complaining that their grocer did not keep DAY'S soap, and in many instances refused flatly to supply their customers with it; not only standing in their own light, but doing us great injustice. It is to be hoped, and it is also our desire, that contestants will use every effort to have their grocers supply them, but in case they will not, we will, on receipt of $1.00, forward to any part of the United States, east of Mississippi River, express prepaid, 10 cakes, including three of our Beautifully Embossed Picture Cards.

The DAY'S SOAP is the purest and best soap made. By its use you have no Boiling, Scalding, or Hard Rubbing. It saves labor, fuel, and clothes. We will forfeit $500 if the DAY'S SOAP does not do all we claim for it if used as the directions are given on the wrapper. Beautifully Embossed Picture Cards of many different designs given. Manufactured by DAY & FRICK, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760 & 1762 Howard St. & 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759 & 1761 Waterloo St., Phila., Pa.

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TRY IT ONCE.

SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION, AGUE, CONSTIPATION, NIGHT SWEATS WEIGHT IN STOMACH, MALARIA, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome

TONIC,

For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

DYSPEPSIA,

Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills,

DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bottle, 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

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Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Fleur," each $1.

For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

For Rats, Mice, Bed Bugs, Flies, Roaches, Ants, &c.

15c. and 25c.

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Liquid, 50 cts.

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ASK FOR 'ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUS PLASTER TAKE NO OTHER.

THE ROUGH ON DENTIST TOOTH POWDER

Pretty, Clean, Bright TEETH,

—BY USING—

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder,

Only 15 Cents.

"SENTINEL'S" SUIT.

Blaine to Be Put On the Witness Stand,

And a Number of Tender Questions Asked Him.

Supposed to Have Been Married in This City

In the Spring or Summer of 1851—Persons Who Witnessed the Ceremony.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 4.—The answer of the *Sentinel* Company in the Blaine libel suit was filed in the United States Court this morning. The defense admit the printing and publishing of the article complained of in its issue of August 8, 1884, and denies that it was false in any particular thereof. It sets forth that James G. Blaine was married to Harriett Stanwood at Pittsburgh, on or about March 25, 1851; that prior to that time, during their courtship, Blaine seduced Miss Stanwood; that he at first refused to make reparation for the wrong done, but being afterward strongly urged thereto and violently threatened with chastisement and punishment therein for his said wrong doing, and perchance repenting him as the evil he married her, as stated. That in June following a child was born, known as Stanwood Blaine, which lived two or three years, and was always acknowledged by the plaintiff and his wife as their son. By reason thereof the defendants say matters and things set forth in the article recited are true, and the same being true, they were published of and concerning said plaintiff by the defendants as they justly and lawfully might do. The defendants file with their answer a number of interrogatories and require that the same be answered by the plaintiff under oath positively and without evasion within such time as may be limited by the court thereby, among which are the following:

State when you finally left Kentucky? If you resided there at any time.

When you went there from where you was next employed?

In what business or calling?

If you answer that the maiden name of your wife was Harriet Stanwood. State when she finally left Kentucky and when and where you next met her.

Give the State and place of your marriage, and the names of the persons besides yourself and wife who were present on the occasion?

What acquaintance had you with Jacob Stanwood? What relation was he, if any, to the person you married, and what conversation or interview did you have with him before said marriage concerning the same, and where did such interview, if any, occur, and what was said and done?

"Was not the first child of said marriage born on the 18th day of June, 1851, and where did said child die? where was it buried, and in any cemetery; give the name of the cemetery."

"Was any tombstone or monument erected at the grave of said child, giving the date of its birth and by whose direction was said tombstone erected?"

"Did not said tombstone bear the following inscription relative to the birth of the child: 'Stanwood Blaine, born June 18, 1851?' Has any portion of such inscription on said tombstone been crossed since its erection? If so, what portion thereof?"

"What acquaintance have you with a book called 'The Life of James G. Blaine,' written by Russell H. Conwell, with an introduction by Governor Robie, of Maine, and published by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, in the year 1884?"

"Were not the proofs of such work submitted to you for revision? Is not the statement made upon the sixty-eighth page of said book, as follows: 'Miss Stanwood, in March, 1851, became his wife at Pittsburgh, Pa?" A correct statement of the time and place of your marriage?

Did you not communicate to the author of said book for his use such work, the name and place of your marriage as aforesaid?

IN PITTSBURGH.

The following, in regard to the story, appeared in yesterday evening's *Chronicle Telegraph*: "A representative of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* was in Pittsburgh for a week or more looking up evidence in regard to the subject. He visited a number of prominent men here and worked in secret, with such aid as he could obtain. The points which he wished to locate definitely were where the marriage took place, when it took place, who performed it, and what records existed of the fact, that the marriage did not take place in Kentucky as is generally supposed. It is stated that the *Sentinel* representative discovered that the marriage took place in the Cumberland Presbyterian church on Sixth avenue, near the present Duquesne Club and opposite Trinity church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Bryan, the pastor of the church, who died a number of years ago. The marriage is said to have taken place at dusk in the church itself and there were two witnesses. One of them was Hon. John LeMoyne, formerly of Washington, Pa., and now a member of Congress from Illinois. The name of the other witness has not been told. Mr. LeMoyne was a college mate of Blaine for two or three years or rather was a classmate and knew him intimately. It is said that he will swear that Mr. Blaine asked him to witness the ceremony. After it was performed Mr. LeMoyne was sworn to secresy for six months, and at the end of that time was enjoined to a longer period of secresy. The records of the marriage here are said to have disappeared. There is no public record of it. It took place in 1851, in the early part of the year, and the *Sentinel* will claim the marriage preceded the birth of the child, whose tombstone was defaced only a few months. It will also claim that the tombstone itself and the date of the child's birth is the record of the fact. The *Sentinel*, it is claimed, has traced the affair from the closing of the school at Millersburg to the birth of the child."

SHOEMAKER'S STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 4.—The following statement was to-night furnished the Associated Press correspondent at this point, by Mr. Shoemaker.

To the Public:

Biased reports have been sent from Indianapolis by certain press correspondents indicating that the defendant in the libel suit brought by Mr. Blaine, will seek delay of a prompt trial. On the contrary, we shall do all in our power to expedite a conclusion of the case and anticipate being ready for an issue before a jury early in October, if not sooner.

JOHN C. SHOEMAKER.

Blaine's attorneys have filed an answer denying the truth of defendant's allegations. The next step will probably be a demurrer to interrogatories of the defense.

WHEN the scalp is annoyed with dandruff, Glenn's Sulphur Soap will be fonnd infallible.

Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, fifty ctents.

Howard Sullivan (colored) aged eighteen, at Salem, N. J., Saturday, confessed to a detective, pretending to be counsel, that he was concerned in the murder of Ella Watson.

A FATAL DUEL.

One of the Contestants Killed, While the Other Cannot Live.

VICKSBURG, September 5.—A difficulty occurred to-day between Captain James L. Metzler, a well-known river men, and Captain J. W. Bourne, a Deputy Internal Revenue collector. Fourteen shots were fired. Bourne died at 5 o'clock, and it is believed Metzler will not live through the night. The trouble grew out of Metzler's intimacy with Bourne's wife. Bourne fired the first shot, making the attack on Metzler who was conversing with others. After being shot down Bourne sent for his wife and children. Two children went to see their father, but his wife went to the bedside of Metzler. The sympathy of the community is entirely with Bourne and his unfortunate children. A suit for divorce between Bourne and his wife was pending.

CURIOUS POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Widow of a Deceased Statseman on James G. Blaine.

"A Wicked and Corrupt Man," Described by One Who Knew Him.

(Special to N. Y. Herald.)

AUGUSTA, ME., September 3, 1884.—The late Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, represented the purest and best methods in politics, as his successor, James G. Blaine, represents the worst. The clear facts of Blaine's ten years' leadership of the party in Maine leaves no doubt on that point. When Senator Morrill resigned the Senatorship to accept the Treasury portfolio under Grant, as will be remembered, Mr. Blaine was appointed his successor. Senator Morrill died here eighteen months ago. His widow, who is the daughter of the late Mr. Vance, who in his day was one of the most prominent citizens of this section, lives in a pleasant home on Winthrop street, this city. She is a lady evidently of great force of character and was the valued associate, confidant and helpmate of her distinguished husband, both in the Executive Mansion of this State and during the many years of his residence at Washington as Senator and Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Morrill was recently surprised to receive from Ohio an official letter directed to her late husband. Opening it, she found it to be a very importunate appeal to Senator Morrill to visit Ohio and to lend his aid in saving the State to Mr. Blaine. Mrs. Morrill turned the sheet over and wrote on its back an indignant reply and mailed it forthwith to the gentlemen who had signed the appeal.

MRS. MORRILL'S STATEMENT.

The *Herald* correspondent called on Mrs. Morrill at her residence this evening She is still in deep mourning, and consented to receive the visit with great reluctance, but she said that the exigency created by Mr. Blaine's nomination is so important that she was convinced all private feelings should be subordinate to it. As her husband had been one of the most distinguished, loyal and upright members of the Republican party, he had assisted in its formation, had been one of its first Governors elected in this State, and held its traditions and its principles faithfully until his last conscious moment. She knew that if alive to-day he would feel that it was disgraced by the nomination of Mr. Blaine as its candidate for President, and that it had let go of all that made its existence necessary to the country.

THE DEAD STATESMAN'S PREDICTION.

"When Garfield was nominated," said Mrs. Morrill, "he said to me, sadly and seriously, 'My dear, the Republican candidate will be elected this time; but, unless new methods are used in the party and new and better men become its leaders, he will be the last one. You will live to see a Democrat elected four years hence. I will not.' My husband," continued Mrs. Morrill," died of his devotion to the party of which he thus so sadly spoke. It is unquestioned that the breaking down of his health dated from his, perhaps, too faithful performance of his duties in the Treasury Department."

THE OHIO LETTER.

To a question of the *Herald* correspondent as to the Ohio letter Mrs. Morrill said:

"Some six weeks ago I received a letter from Columbus, Ohio, on a sheet with printed head representing some political organization. I was so surprised and indignant at its contents that I did not particularly notice whether it was from a State Committee, a county committee or some political club, but it was signed by a Mr. Brown, as chairman, and a Mr. Ogden, as secretary. It was as well as I can remember it, about as follows:

Senator LOT M. MORRILL:

DEAR SIR—The situation in Ohio is a critical one. The party is in trouble on account of the attacks on Mr. Blaine as the candidate of the party. Your well known character as a pure and upright statesman, and coming from Blaine's own State, you could refute the charges as no one else can. We hope you will come to us in this emergency, and make as many speeches as possible.

REPLY OF MRS. MORRILL.

"I was indignant and amazed that any Republican should be ignorant that my husband was dead. I was more indignant that he should be asked to assist in making Mr. Blaine President. I at once sat down and wrote on the back of the sheet this reply, as near as I can remember it. am now sorry that I did not keep copies of both the letter and of my answer:

TO BROWN, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio:

I am surprised and shocked to receive such a communication. I thought every citizen of this country knew my husband was at rest. I am in mourning for him, but, as much as I mourn his death, I thank my Father in heaven that He called him home before the party he loved so well and did so much for had so disgraced itself as to nominate so wicked and corrupt a man for the highest office within the gift of the American people, as I know and my husband knew James G. Blaine to be. If he were alive he would not support Mr. Blaine or any such man, even at the bidding of his party.

CHARLOTTE MORRILL.

HOW BLAINE WAS SAVED.

"My husband," continued Mrs. Morrill, "was visited by Mr. Blaine at the beginning of the Congressional investigation into the Little Rock railroad bonds. Mr. Blaine, as he did to Mulligan, importuned my husband with tears and entreaties to use his influence to save him. When my husband resigned to go into the Cabinet it was generally understood that Governor Chamberlain would be appointed to fill the vacancy. Instead, and to the surprise of everyone, Governor Connor appointed Mr. Blaine, then a Representative in Congress and under charges in that body, to the vacancy."

As Mrs. Morrill intimated, the appointment of Mr. Blaine to the vacancy was evidently to save him from the further investigation and the inevitable incriminating verdict of the committee. Governor Connor had his reward. He is now Pension Agent for this State, the best office next to the Collectorship.

Your Grandmother

certainly used it, at this season of the year, when rank vegitatian, and sudden climatic changes seem to provoke indisposition, varied as disagreeable, in the human organism. She and other old ladies used to boil the plant in their teakettles, and not knowing how to prepare it, did not obtain its full benefit, although loud in their praises of its manifold virtues. An eminent doctor spent the best part of his life in aiding scientific experts to prepare POND'S EXTRACT. *In sicknsss, every drop is worth its weight in gold.* But there are people to-day preparing the plant on the tea-kettle plan, who would like to have you believe it as good as *Pond's Extract.*

WHEELING INTO LINE

Another Independent German Association Declares for Cleveland.

John Kelly and Tammany to Indorse His Nomination at Their Next Meeting.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 5.—The movement in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks is spreading rapidly among the Germans who have been heretofore identified with the Republican party. Carl Schurz's address has been translated into German and is being circulated among his countrymen, and is having great effect in turning them against the Republicans. A representative organization of Germans in this city is the Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards. To join it each member must be a property-owner, and a sharp watch is kept on the official actions of the municipal authorities, to the end that the best interests of the city shall be conserved and the rate of taxation be kept at the lowest possible limit. The majority of the 512 members composing the association are Republicans, and the influence they have heretofore exerted among the German voters is of no mean order. In past elections this influence has always been cast for the regular nominees of the Republican party. This year, however, it is different. While some few of the Republicans will cling to their party, most of them will come out for Cleveland and Hendricks. While this movement is well known it is, nevertheless, kept as a sort of open secret. The members themselves are averse to speak about it. If questioned they reply that the object of the association is to act as a unit only in local affairs; that at State and national elections each member is allowed to act according to his individual proclivities.

WHAT AN OLD REPUBLICAN SAYS.

Mr. Felix Horn, a prominent member of the association, who keeps an oyster saloon on Avenue A, near Second street, was one of the few members questioned who freely expressed his opinion on national politics. "I have always voted the Republican ticket," he said. "I am a Republican and believe in the pridciples of that party. But I do not believe that Blaine and Logan fairly represent those principles, and that is the reason why I shall not vote for them this year. The first requirement I make of a candidate is honesty in office, and it is just there where Blaine so miserably fails and Grover Cleveland so well comes up to the standard. And I am not alone in my way of thinkIng. The Democratic members of the Taxpayers' Association, to which I have the honor to belong, are a unit for Cleveland and Hendricks. Butler will not get a single vote from them. My Republican colleagues will, as a rule, follow Carl Schurz, though, of course, I cannot speak for them collectively. The influence of the Taxpayers' Association this year will undoubtedly rebound to the benefit of Cleveland."

Mr. Anthony Rechard, the President of the Association, also admitted that a large number of the Republican members would vote for Cleveland. Owing to his official position he did not like to declare how he himself would vote.

TAMMANY WILL INDORSE CLEVELAND

John Kelly returned from Saratoga Monday and has been at his office, No. 23 Park row, every day. He has held consultations with the district leaders and has made diligent inquiries as to how the masses of the people stand in the Presidential canvass. To one of his district leaders he put the question: "How do your people feel toward Butler?" The answer was, "They regard him as a disturber and a demagogue, and should Tammany Hall indorse him there would be a danger that the masses would coalesce with the County Democracy on local affairs in order to strengthen the Cleveland ticket."

Other leaders suggested that should Tammany Hall decline to indorse Cleveland, or should they indorse Butler, there was great fear that there might be a revolt in Tammany itself. The opinion was expressed yesterday that when the Committee on Organization meet, Mr. Kelly will offer a resolution indorsing Cleveland and Hendricks, and that W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. Grady's law partner, will second it. The Committee on Organization will hold a meeting next Monday evening, as the notices for the usual meeting to-night were not sent out in time.

Mr. Grady's plan of action, it is understood, is to have the question of indorsing Cleveland referred back to the several districts, with instructions to gather a vote of the Tammany adherents, so as to learn precisely how they stand. But it is believed that this proposition will be voted down and that the committee will indorse Cleveland and prepare for a mass meeting before its adjournment.

Ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said: "The tendency is decidedly our way. I find the situation greatly improved during the past two weeks. The Butler movement seems to amount to little as against the Democratic party."

"STAR OF THE WEST."

DEMOCRATS OF WEST OVERTON RAISE A CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS POLE.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., September 5.—The Democrats of West Overton, this county, raised a fine hickory pole yesterday afternoon, with a streamer floating in the air, eighty feet from the ground, bearing the name of Cleveland and Hendricks. This is the first and only pole ever raised in the little town of West Overton. A large crowd of people were present to witness the proceedings of the meeting and after music by a number of martial bands, ex-District Attorney Kline, of Greensburg, was introduced and addressed the meeting in a plain and impressive manner, which almost struck terror to a few Republicans that were present. The name of ex-Governor Latta was next called and his stately form appeared on the high steps in front of Galley's store where he addressed the meeting in a calm and forcible way, which was both pleasing and instructive, showing the good qualities of the grand, old Democratic party that is marching on to victory. At the conclusion three rousing cheers were given for the speaker, after which the meeting was adjourned, and during the beating of drums and the enthusiasm of the people, the speakers were driven away in buggies to be present at the great meeting held in Dawson in the evening.

CONKLING IN THE TENT.

FEARS ENTERTAINED THAT HE MAY NOT COME OUT FOR BLAINE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The attitude of Ex-Senator Conkling troubles the Republican managers here quite as much as the falling off in the Republican vote of Vermont. It is beginning to be understood that Conkling occupies a position similar to that of the late Secretary Folger, one of great willingness to let Blaine feel the weight of a Cleveland majority. Conkling is understood to be in his tent for this campaign, not sulking, but calmly awaiting the defeat of the Republican ticket. He is entirely willing to see Blaine beaten by the means which the later employed to defeat Folger. He is understood to have said that he thought Blaine's letter to his friend Dick Harrington, commending bolting and scratching, read quite as well in 1884 as in 1882.

The Republican managers recognize the fact that Conkling takes a good many Republicans with him when he goes out of politics for a purpose, and they cannot conceal the alarm that the visit of Conkling's bosom friend, George C. Gorham, to Cleveland excited in their anxious minds. One thing they feel sure, Conkling will not support Blaine. They are in deadly fear that he may support Cleveland. There was a report in circulation here to-day that Mr. George C. Gorham is coming out for Cleveland. It is said that he will publish a statement of his reasons for supporting Cleveland rather than Blaine.

THE NORTHWEST FOR CLEVELAND.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT THINK THEIR LIBERTY INVOLVED.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Emil Schandein, Vice President of the Philip Best Brewing Company, and one of the most prominent citizens of Milwaukee, was entertained by the Americus Club in this city last night. To the members who gathered around him he gave a glowing account of the prospects of the Democratic ticket in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Illinois.

"We Germans of the Northwest," said Mr. Schandein, "are of the opinion that our personal liberty is incidentally, if not directly, involved in this Presidential election. We deem it right and necessary to protect ourselves from a movement aimed in a large measure against our peace and comfort. We are prepared to deliver an overwhelming blow in this election."

"What do you mean by an overwhelming blow?"

"I mean that the Germans of the Northwest will vote almost solidly for Cleveland and Hendricks and against Blaine and St. John. I firmly believe we are numerous enough to carry Wisconsin and Kansas too, while Iowa and Illinois are made extremely doubtful by our attitude. As to Ohio, look out for the German vote in Northern Ohio in October. The North Ohio Germans have for years been the salvation of the Republican party in that State. They will do nothing to save it this year."

"On what do you base your confidence?"

"On a thorough canvass of the German vote in the States I have named work was begun a year ago and local clubs formed everywhere for protection. The result is an organization of extraordinary extent and strength and the force of events has turned that strength against the Republican ticket."

THE "IRISH BOYS"

WOULDN'T TURN OUT WORTH A CENT FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., September 5.—Another ineffectual attempt was made last night to organize a Blaine and Logan club. Bills were scattered around town yesterday calling on the "Irish Boys" to turn out at the Blaine and Logan headquarters. At the appointed time a number of the leading Republicans assembled at the headquarters and patiently awaited their coming. But the "Irish Boys" didn't "turn out," and after waiting for some time the Republicans went home disgusted. The Irish voters of this place, who have heretofore acted with the Democrats, do not take kindly to this new found love of the Republicans for them and refuse to desert the Democratic party.

GERMANS FOR CLEVELAND.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 5.—Both sides of Third street, between Avenues C and D, this evening, were a mass of Chinese lanterns bearing the portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks. From every window in that populous district hung a brilliant lantern. The street was crowded and everybody cheered as a gayly inscribed banner with "Cleveland, Hendricks and Victory" emblazoned upon it swung out to the breeze. The banner was raised by the German Independent citizens of the Twelfth Assembly District, and they commemorated the event by a monster torchlight procession. Fully 1,000 sturdy Germans were in line. They marched through the district, and fireworks were displayed at every available point. Speeches were made in both the German and English languages.

WARREN COUNTY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CLARENDON, PA., September 5.—An immense mass meeting was held here tonight by the Democrats of Warren county. A pole raising took place at 6:30 o'clock, followed by an out-door meeting. Fully two thousand persons were in attendance. Prof. James A. Burns, of Erie, and "Uncle Jake" Zeigler, of Butler, spoke and held the attention of the audience for two hours. A special train of two hundred people came from Warren. The town is wild with Cleveland Hendricks enthusiasm tonight.

KILLED HIS SERVANT.

A Hotel Keeper Shoots a Young Lady in His Emply.

PORTLAND, ME., September 5.—Thomas J. Libby, proprietor of the West Point House at Prout's Neck, Scarborough, and a married man, came to a hotel here last night with Lydia Snow, who, it is reported, had worked at his house. This morning, four shots were heard in his room. On looking over the door both were seen lying on the floor. On entering the room it was found Libby had fired two or three shots at her, one of which passed through her left cheek and lodged in her head, killing her. Another passed through the partition into the next room. He then shot himself behind the ear, inflicting a slight wound. He was arrested in a clear state of mind. There was no evidence of liquor.

"MULES! Mules! Kentucky Mules!" Better cure your mules of distemper before you talk about selling them. Give the whole drove Day's Horse and Cattle Powder. Price twenty-five cents per package of one pound, full weight.

Conuty Auditor Hahn, of Easton, charged with forgery, returned Saturday night and give bail to appear in court.

JUDGE FOLGER DEAD

He Expires Suddenly at Geneva, N. Y., Yesterday.

Great Sorrow Expressed at the National Capital and Elsewhere.

GENEVA, N. Y., September 4.—Secretary Folger died at at 4:45. The only persons present were Mrs. Hart, his deceased wife's sister, Dr. Knapp, and law associates, his family physian, Dr. A. B. Smith and his colored servant James. Dr. Smith and Captain J. S. Lewis had left him but a few minutes previously. Dr. Henry Foster, who had been here two or three times, as consulting physician, arrived on the 4:45 train and was conveyed to the Folger mansion by Dr. Smith. Mrs. Ernest, the Secretary's sister, arrived by the same train. After the three last named entered the dying man gasped twice or thrice and all was over. Secretary Folger's two daughters are in the Adirondacks. The elder is in very feeble health. His son, Captain Charles W. Folger, is at Alexandria, Va. All have been written to come to Geneva, the telegraph not being earlier resorted to as so sudden a termination of the father's malady was not apprehended. Captain Folger will arrive to-morrow. The Secretary returned for the last time to Geneva Wednesday evening, the 20th ult. He called his family physican the next morning who gives the following diagnosis of his case: Great feebleness of the heart's action; congestion of the middle lobe of the right lung, and capillary congestion of the bronchial tubes; torpor of the liver; albuminous discharge of the urine, showing disease of the kidneys. The doctor was informed that the Secretary had had a hemorrhage of the lungs three times of late, before his return. The first was while out yachting with friends at New York, on which occasion he discharged about a pint of blood. Secretary Folger rode out daily until and including the 29th ult., since which time he kept his room, but did not wholly abandon official work, He continued to answer important letters and telegrams up to yesterday and seemed reluctant to give up; yet he was by no means uncodscious of his critical condition. He entrusted to his personal friend, Captain Lewis, final messages to his family and other directions of a confidential nature. Within a few moments after the Secretary expired, telegrams announcing the sad event were dispatched to President Arthur, at Newport, Assistant Treasurer Conn, Frank Sperry, his private secretary, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Assistant Treasurer at New York, and Judge Andrews, at Syracuse. General gloom pervades the people of Geneva over this sudden removal of their beloved townsman; men of all parties and all conditions of life alike joining in expressions of sorrow. The first emblems of mourning displayed were above the entrance to the quarters of the Thirty-fourth Separate Company Folger Corps, National Guards, New York, at the Geneva National Bank, and upon a large Cleveland and Hendricks banner suspended across the street. The Secretary will be interred in Geneva by the side af his wife, who died seven years ago.

HIS ACTIVE LIFE.

Charles J. Folger was just in the prime of manhood. His life has been active and he has filled many places of public trurt. He first appeared in public as a Representative in Congress. He afterwards became Collector of Customs of the Port of New York. He was afterwards chosen Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York. He resigned that position to accept the Secretaryship of of the United States Treasury. In 1882 he was a candidate for Governor of the State of New York, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland.

WEINBERGER'S WISHES.

Pathetic Letter Written to His Wife —The Love He Bore His Daughter.

Below is given the letter written by Martin Weinberger, the Hungarian Jew, to his wife. It was left in charge of Rabbi Bulstein. It was forwarded to the condemned man's wife the day following the execution. The letter was written in German and was divided into two parts. It is, under the circumstances, a peculiar document, as follows:

SEPTEMBER, 11 A. M.,
5644 SINCE THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.

My Dearly Beloved Wife:

At noon to-day we must be forever separated on this earth, and when you receive these lines I will already have been resting several weeks in the cold earth. The minutes are numbered for me; thank the Lord God that I can fulfill my duty and with clean understanding and a strong courage, I perform the holy duty that the father owes to his child, namely: to make my last will and to make clear to her the following points. First, you shall, dear wife, see that my child shall say "Kadosch," (mass), for me beginning with the time when this letter reaches you, and an annual service with light and "Kadosch."

Second—I beseech thee that you speak to your uncle and ask that he shall read for the peace of my soul daily, during the course of one year, "Mischna," and at each aunual service of my death shall read a particular service for the salvation of my soul.

Third—I beseech you that you teach our child to read and write, and give her a good education.

Fourth—Say to my father that I grieve very much because he failed to answer any of my letters and did not grant me forgiveness.

Fifth—The money which my father originally promised you for the carrying on of my defense, but which he did not send. I desire that he give it to my child, who is dearer to me than my life, and hope that he will not permit the child to feel the crime that has come to her father.

Sixth—And teach your child to respect and to love her father and mother, and to bring to them no trouble, and God will bless you and lessen your troubles.

Seventh—Do not allow the child when she is grown up, to marry an uneducated man, and if she does not obtain any particular culture, at least make her study those places in the Bible and "Mischna" which will enable her, on my death day at least, to be able to read the paragraphs which will warn her to follow in my footsteps.

Eighth—Watch with great attention over the welfare of your parents that they in their last wills exercise no retaliation.

Ninth—The money which will come to you from America belongs the half to you and the other half to the child; the interest for the child to serve for her education.

Tenth—I desire that without wearing any mourning you shall not grieve longer than thirty days for me.

Eleventh—Should the child when full grown hesitate about carrying these wishes of mine' namely: to said "Kadosch," or neglect the death celebration, or marry an uneducated person, then shall she not receive one kreuzer either of my own or my father's money.

Twelfth—I desire that these wishes shall be carried out in every particular. These words are written of the words of a dying man. Heaven and earth shall be my witness that I truly mean this, and woe to the child that fails to fulfill the request of a dying father. Woe to the child which proves false to such farewell instructions. And blessed be the child that obeys the commands of its parents.

MARTIN WEINBERGER.
Allegheny County Jail.

To you, dear wife, also the following remarks: Receive my heartfelt thanks for the fortune which you have given me on earth, in that you presented me with a beautiful child. My fortune was too great to last any longer. It will be but a little while until my hand will be incapable of holding the pen. Daily and hourly I feel my living powers ebbing away, and yet I had so much more to say to you. The question often presses upon me what will you, poor woman, do when you no longer possess me? How will you bear the loss of your husband, whom you loved so dearly? We must separate, and you will remain behind on the earth. You are still young and have true parents and friends. You cannot live alone in life, and I release you from all possible considerations if you desire to marry again. May you have the good fortune which you seek and may your days be passed pleasantly. I send to you and to our child my photograph, as a remembrance. If I had riches I would send them to you; but, alas! God will protect you as a father his child. Grieve not; have a light heart and think of God. You know that we must all die and be resigned to God's will. I have no patience to write longer. When the child is grown up give it my photograph and this letter to read, and forgive me for the disgrace which I have brought upon you and do not allow me to sink in the estimation of my child. Even should the world despise me, please forgive me for embittering your young years, and retain me in your memory. God is my witness that I only meant good to you when I left home without your knowledge. You yourself knew that after I lost my fortune my home became a thorn to me, because I would not lower myself to begin a poor life over again. In the sight of my wife and child the loss of my fortune cut me to the soul. Dear wife, forgive my weakness and think of the happy days we lived together. What comforted me during my imprisoument was the hope that I might once more embrace you. I forgive all who condemned me, and beg all to forgive me. In heaven we will meet again

God bless you and our child. My hand trembles—I cannot write mere.

Your husband, who dearly loved you with heart and soul.

JAROB MEYER WEINBERGER.

BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

A Chicagoan Supposed to Have Been Murdered by His Brother.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 5.—William H. Downie, a member of the Board of Trade, was found dead in the basement of his house in La Salle avenue to-night, with a bullet hole in his left temple. He was alone in the house at the time of the occurrence. From the fact that his face was powder burned and his hair scorched, it was at first supposed to be a case of suicide, but a closer examination of the position and the direction of the wound and the fact that no weapon could be found, led to the conclusion it was a murder. He had a brother, Charles J. Downie, with whom he had frequent altercations in regard to the individual estate left them by their mother, these troubles leading to a seperation yesterday after an unusually stormy scene and an attempt by Charles to brain his brother with an axe. This, with the fact that Charles once shot at William, led to the supposition that it was a case of fratricide. The police arrested Charles on the way from the city to his suburban home, and found on his person a revolver with one chamber empty.

"Dead Man's Gulch."

(London Family Herald.)

The following incident occurred during the early days of the Californian gold fields, and is characteristic of the state of things that existed amongst the diggers at that time. A miner had died in a mountain digging, and, as he was much respected, his acquaintances resolved to give him a "square funeral," instead of putting the body in the usual way into a roughly made hole, and saying, by way of funeral service. "Thar goes another bully boy under!" They sought the services of a miner who bore the reputation of having, at one time of his career been "a powerful preacher in the States." And then, Far Western fashion, they all knelt down while the extemporized pastor delivered a prodigiously long prayer. The miners, tired of this unaccustomed opiate, to while away the time, began, digger fashion, fingering the earth that had been taken from the grave. Gradually looks were exchanged, whispering commenced and increased, until it became loud enough to attract the attention of their parson. He opened his eyes and stared at the whispering miners. "What is it, boys?" Then, as suddenly his eyes lighted on sparkling scales of gold, he shouted, "Gold, by jingo! And the richest kind o' diggin! The congregation is di smissed!" Instantly eve man began to prospect the new digging the parson not being the least active of the number. The body had to be buried elsewhere; but the memory of the incident lived from the name given to the locality for "Dead Man's Gulch, became one of the richest gold-fields in all California.

MR. J. L. BITNER, of Rockwood, Somerset conuty, Pa., lost an eye by perforation by a splinter of steel two years ago. Of late the pain was so severe he could not get out, and on Thursday Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, was telegraphed to go out and remove the eye, which he did, giving immediate relief.

Lovely Mrs. Honeymoon Trips to Market.

[New York Mail and Express.]

Young housekeeper with small experience in marketing—"I hardly know what to order for dinner. We had veal yesterday and lamb the day before."

Butcher—"How would a leg of mutton do, or beef or tongue?"

Young housekeeper (relieved at the suggestion)—"Oh, yes: that would do nicely. You may send a leg of tongue."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

MINES TO BE CLOSED

On Account of the High Rate o Mining Paid.

COLUMBUS, O., September 5.—Receiver William Ranney, of the Ohio Central Coal Company, has issued an order, and notices will be posted at the mines of the company along the Ohio Central road tomorrow to the effect that the mines will be closed next Wednesday owing to the unsettled condition of trade and the difficulty in securing contracts for coal at the present rate of mining except at a serious loss. The notice states the mines will not be opened till the mining rate has been definitely established. The Ohio Central Company's mines include all in the valley except those operated by the Sandy Creek Coal Company and W. P. Rend. The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company has concluded to abandon New Straitsville as a mining point and will commence to-morrow invoicing movable property preparatory to taking it to some other places in the valley.

William Horn, fireman on a B. & O. train, was run over and cut all to pieces at Belton Saturday. The train was derailed by running over a cow.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

mylws&W-nR

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than my medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES OOONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

Iron City College.

N. W. Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Affords unequaled facilities for the thorough, practical education of young and middle-aged men.

This Institution keeps abreast of the times, and possesses the unqualified support of upwards of 20,000 of its graduates, who are creditably filling positions of honor and trust in almost every city of the American Union.

☞ N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address

J. C. SMITH'S SON.

SEND FOR THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTANT. Price, $3 00,

By J. C. SMITH, A. M. The latest, best and most comprehensive treatise on the science of Book-Keeping published. Specially adapted to the use of Schools, Academies, Colleges and Private Learners; also, as a work of reference for the Counting Room. au16es6m&W3m

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epp has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We m a yescape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. u24TU-wk W1y

Duff's College.

49 FIFT

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Money Market Remarkably Quiet for This Season.

Local Stocks and Real Estate Suffering From the Heat.

Weekly Review of the Trade Situation in Pittsburgh.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

The money market, generally, is very quiet. The borrowing demand at some of the institutions is reported more active than usual, but in the main there is no undue rush. It appears to be a standing rule among bankers to accommodate regular customers and all others, as far as their means will permit, when the necessary collateral can be produced. There is one bank in the city which is reported as having upwards of $2,000,000 out at present on collaterals. This seems like a large amount, but when the fact is known that the same institution has an equal amount, if not more, within its vaults, there is no cause for alarm. Other institutions may not have one-tenth of that amount out and yet be on the verge of bankruptcy. As far as the knowledge of the writer goes all the institutions in this city are to-day on a more solid basis than they were six months ago. The failures in May had the effect of making officials more careful in their transactions than they otherwise might have been. All paper which had the least sign of suspicion surrounding it since then has been positively refused, and nothing but strictly prime has been honored, thus putting the banks in a stronger position than ever. The amount of commercial paper offering is very small, caused by the stagnation which prevails in the merchandise trade. Merchants are less frequent in their demands for loans just now than for many years at this season, and from present indications there will be no improvement in that direction for some time to come. The supply of Eastern exchange is large, while currency is a trifle scarce, and in many instances commands a premium for use. Bank notes are scarce and the clearing house payments have been made this week mostly in gold coin and gold certificates.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,297,626 46
Balances	373,114 92

LOCAL STOCKS.

The movement in local securities is anything but satisfactory to brokers. A few sales are being made occasionally, but the prices are said to be so much under previous sales that the contracting parties swear the brokers to secrecy, thus preventing the press from getting them. George B. Hill & Co. report the sale of $1,000 Pittsburgh Compromise 5s, and $2,000 Junction bonds at private terms.

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate market is remarkably quiet at present, and very few sales are being made, although the inquiry is reported good. C. H. Love and S. Arnold sold a lot on Spring alley, near Arch street, Allegheny, to Elizabeth Enticott for $1,000, the seller being F. M. Love. James W. Drape & Co. sold a lot in the Ihmsen plan, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, at the rate of $2,000 per acre. Cushing & Fox sold two houses and lots corner Larimer avenue and Spring street, Twenty-first ward, for $6,800; one house and lot to Spen. C. Nelson for $3,000; one house and lot to Henry Rea, Jr., for $3,800 cash; also one house and lot corner Forty-eighth and Hatfield streets, Seventeenth ward, to Maurice Manning, for $2,600.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅝	54
Reading Railroad	13⅝	13 9-16
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	4¾	4¾
Lehigh Valley	64⅝	65
United Co.'s N. J.	....	194
Central Trans. Co.	35	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	....	116
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	21⅝	21⅝
N. Pacific preferred	49	49⅛
Lehigh Navigation	42⅝	43¼
Philadelphia & Erie	12¼	....
N. Central R. W.	55⅝	....

IN NEW YORK.

Stocks Strong on Favorable Advices From the Corn Crop.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Money easy at 1@2 per cent.; closed offered at 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½ per cent.

Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills dull at 482¾; demand 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm for 4 per cents.

3 per cents	100½	U. S. new 4s	120¼
U. S. 4½s	111½	Pacific 6s, '95	127

STOCKS.

Railways firm.

State securities quiet.

Stocks during the greater part of the day were decidedly strong on favorable advices from the corn belt, and prices advanced ½ to 1¾ per cent. Pacific Mail advanced on official statements that the company was accumulating a sinking fund, paying off its debt and earning 7 per cent. on stock, and had a surplus of over $1,000,000. Business again became quiet although transactions show a gain of 60,000 shares compared with yesterday. Late in the day a weaker feeling again set in and there was a reaction of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The market closed quiet and lower. The borrowing demand was light. New Jersey Central, Quincy and Lake Shore lent at 1-28 per cent. per diem for use, Michigan Central at 1-64, New York Central, Lackawanna, Northern Pacific preferred, Central Pacific flat to 1-64, and St. Paul, Northwestern and Union Pacific flat to 1 per cent. per diem.

Compared with last night, closing prices are ¼ to 1 per cent. higher, except for Louisville, Lake Shore and Missouri Pacific, which are a fraction lower. Delaware and Hudson and Denver and Rio Grande are unchanged.

TRANSACTIONS

To-day aggregated 150,000 shares: 9,000 Lackawanna, 18,000 Northwestern, 38,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Union Pacific, and 11,600 Western Union.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	113½	Louisville & Nash.	36⅝
Erie 2ds	80¾	L. & N. A.	15
Lehigh & Wilkes.	93⅝	M. & C. 1sts pref.	10
La. consols	70	Do 2nds	5
Missouri 6s	2½	M. & Charleston	26
St. Joe	108	Michigan Central	87
St. P. & S. C. 1st	117¼	M. & St. L.	14
Tennessee 6s, old	39½	Do preferred	32
Tennesse 6s, new	39½	Missouri Pacific	91¼
Tex. Pac. L. G*	40	Mobile & Ohio	9
Do Rio Grande	50	Morris & Essex	122
Union Pacific 1sts	104½	Nashville & Chat.	38
Do Land Grant	7⅞	N. J. Central	55¾
do Sinking fund	107	N. & W. pref.	26
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	21
Do consols 2X	37	Do preferred	48⅝
Do deferred	4	C. & Northwestern	99½
Adams Express	130	Do preferred	132
Allegheny Central	3½	New York Central	2¾
A. & T. Haute	28	Ohio Central	3⅝
Do preferred	75	Ohio & Miss.	21¾
American Express	92	Do preferred	45
B. C. R. & N.	60	Ont. & Western	12¾
Canada Southern	44½	Ore. Navigation	75
Canada Pacific	25¼	Ore. Transcon.	15¾
Central Pacific	41	Oregon Imp.	20
Chesa & Ohio	7⅝	Pacific Mail	50
Do pref 1sts	14	Panama	98
Do pref 2ds	9	P., D. & E.	14¾
C. & A.	132	Pittsburgh	138
Do preferred	145	Pullman P. C.	141¾
C., R. & Q.	128⅝	Reading	26¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	Rock Island	115
C., St. L. & P.	9	St., L. & San. F.	22
Do preferred*	21	Do preferred	41¼
C. S. & C*	41⅝	Do 1sts pref.	85
Cleveland Col.	41½	C., M. & St. P.	85
Del. & Hudson	95¾	Do preferred	119
Del. Lack. & W.	85¼	St. P., M. & M.	98
Den. & Rio. G.	11½	St. P. & Omaha	33½
Erie	15⅝	Do preferred	93
Do preferred	32¼	Texas Pacific	13¾
East Tennessee	5¾	Union Pacific	49¾
Do preferred	8¼	U. S. Express	52
Fort Wayne	130	W., St. L. & Pac.	6
Hannibal & St. J.	38⅝	Do preferred	15¾
do preferred*	85½	Wells & Fargo Ex.	105
Harlem	190	Western Union T.	85½
Houston & Texas	34	Homestake	9
Illinois Central	125	Ontario	19⅝
Ind., B. & West	15½	Quicksilver	3
Kansas & Texas	19¾	Do preferred	27
L. E. & W.	13⅝	Sutro	18
Lake Shore	80¾		

*Asked.

MINING STOCKS.

The mining market was dull and without feature during the day. Barcolena sold at 12@13, Consolidated Pacific at 60, Sutro Tunnel at 17 and Alice at 2.60.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, September 10.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	141	B., H. & E. 4½s	115
Calumet & H.	165	N. Y. & N. E.	48
Franklin	75	Atch. & Top. R.R.	73½
Pewable	150	Boston & Albany	68¼
Quincy	32	Boston & Maine	161
F. & P. M. pref.	98	C., B. & Q.	123¾
Osceola	10¼	C., S. & C.	12
Water Power	28	Eastern R. R.	57
Boston Land	8¼	Flint & P. M.	20
Atch. & Top. 1st	78	N. Y. & N. E.	12

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 10.—Consols for money 101 5-16; consols for account 101 7-16; Erie seconds, 62¾; New York Central 85¾; Illinois Central 129; Pennsylvania Central, 57¾; Canadian Pacific, 46¾; St. Paul, 87¾. Silver 50 11-16; Spirits of Turpentine, 23s 3d.

PARIS, September 10.—Rentes 78f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—Cotton easier; middling upland 6¼d; middling Orleans 6 5-16; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 10,000 bales; American, 5,600 bales. New western mixed corn 5s 2¼d. Bacon—Long clear, 48s; short clear, 49s. Refined petroleum, 7 1-16d. Spirits turpentine, 24s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Trade in Pittsburgh.

During the past week trade in general has been decidedly dull and depressed. The movement in flour and grain of all kinds has been characteristic for its slowness. The price of flour has undergone no change, notwithstanding the fact that wheat has touched the lowest point for more than a quarter of a century. Advices from Europe state that the wheat crop there surpasses anything for years, and the farmers are urging a movement to prevent American wheat from being shipped into that country. The city mills are firm in their demands for flour, but country millers are reported as selling at almost any price, in order to reduce their surplus. The receipts of wheat have been of fair size, while shipments have been about equal. The present hot weather is having a good effect on the corn crop, enabling it to harden, thus insuring an excellent crop. It is so far advanced that all fears of the crop being injured by frost have been dispelled, and lower prices are looked for within the next two weeks. The crop of oats is exceedingly large, and the receipts are increasing. The quality is good. While a decline is not looked for at present, neither is an advance anticipated soon. There is a good demand for millstuffs and prices are well maintained.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00 @6 25
Fancy winter patents	5 00 @5 25
Fancy family winter	5 00 @5 25
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 75 @5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 25 @4 50
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 75 @5 00
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 50 @4 75
Oat meal (common brands)	6 00 @6 25
Do. (fancy brands)	6 25 @7 00
Rye flour	3 75 @4 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	83 @ 90
No. 1 Fultz	85 @ 87
No. 2	83 @ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shelled	63 @ 64
No. 2 yellow shelled	60½@61½
High mixed shelled	61 @ 62
Mixed shelled	59 @ 60
Rejected shelled	58 @ 59
No. 1 yellow ear	69 @ 71
No. 2 yellow ear	65 @ 67
High mixed ear	59 @ 62
Mixed ear	55 @ 58
OATS—No. 2 white, new	33 @ 34
Black mixed	29 @ 30
Light mixed	31 @ 32
RYE—Pennsylvania	65 @ 66
Western	65 @ 67

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $13 75@14 00 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00, middlings $17 50 to $20 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $17 00@20 00; do. new, $15 00@17 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do., $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, $1 00 per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

The market for country produce rules steady and firm. There has been a good demand for staple goods and vegetables of all kinds. Stocks have been considerably reduced within the past week, owing to the light receipts. Butter and eggs, choice fresh stock, are in good request and prices are well maintained. Spring chickens are in full supply and the market is probably a trifle weaker, though prices have shown no perceptible change. Cheese is very firm with a better demand, and an advance in prices is expected to occur within a day or two—a dealer here receiving advice to that effect from the factories yesterday. The consignments of foreign potatoes have been largely increased within the past week and the home crop is also coming in quite freely, thus glutting the market to an extent.

APPLES—We quote at 50c, 75c, $1 00, 1 25@1 75 per barrel, according to quality and condition.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 55@2 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 50@2 60; Limas 5¼@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country, 18@20c; dairy, 15@22c; common to medium, 8@10c; choice creamery, 2@24c; fine creamery, 25@27c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green weil to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@5c.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 9@9½c; do. skims 7@7½c; York Goshen 11½@11¾c; Sweitzer, 13@14c, as to quality; Limberger, 12@14c.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 16@17c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 60@65c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Peaches $1 25, 1 50@2 00 per bushel box; peaches in baskets, $1 00, 1 25@1 50; plums $2 00@3 00 per bushel; $4 00@6 00 per crate; grapes, 3@8c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 00, 4 50@5 00 per box; bananas $1 00, 1 25@2 00 per bunch.

HOPS—20@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@22c; choice buckwheat 14@16c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—New $1 70@1 75 per bbl on track from store, $1 75@2 00; sweet, $3 00 per bbl; for Baltimore; Jersey do $. 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens 65@75c per pair; spring chickens 4 @45c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7½@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasted, $1 90@2 10 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1¾@1¾c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country, 5½@5c; do in cakes 6@6½c; city do 6⅛@7c.

VEGETABLES—Southern onions, $1 75@2 25 per barrel; Egyptian onions, $2 50@2 75 per crate watermelons, $10, 15@20 per hundred; cantaloupes, $1 50@2 25 per crate, and 2@6c each in bulk; California pears, $5 per box; celery, 40c per dozen.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

Groceries.

The trade in groceries, though not materially improved, is beginning to look up somewhat. Orders from regular customers from the country and through agents are not as large as they usually are at this season, but are expected to improve shortly. The city trade, especially on the South Side, is improving slowly. This is due largely to the glass factories resuming operations there. Sugars have advanced somewhat since our last report, while coffees remain steady at unchanged prices. Canned goods are in fair request at previous quotations.

Green Coffees.		Star, full w'gt	12½@
Fancy Rio	13 @	Stearine	11½@
Choice Golden Rio	12¾@13⅛	*Sugars.*	
Prime Rio	12 @	Stand cut lo'f	7¾@
Good do	11⅜@	Cubes	7¾
Fair do	11 @	Fruit powd	7¾@
Old Gov Ja	18 @25	Powdered	7¾@
Maracaibo	12 @16	Granulated	7 @7¼
Mocha	24 @30	Confec'trs A	6¾@
Santos	10¾@13	Mould A	6¾@
Laygnara	10¾@14	Crescent A	6¼@
Roasted Coffees.		Windsor A	6¼@
In papers	15 @19	Ridgewood A	6¼@
In bulk	13¾@14¾	Choice lt. yel.	5¾@ 5¾
Lower grades	11¾@12½	Good do	5¾@
Java in pa'rs	25½@27½	Fair do	5¾@ 5½
Java in bulk	24½@25½	Common do	5⅛@ 5¼
Syrups.		*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Maple flav'd	30 @33	Fancy	55 @58
Choice sugar		Choice	54 @56
syrup	37 @38	Good	50 @52
Good do do	33 @	*Salt.*	
Blackstrap	19 @	No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Soda.		Extra	1 10
Bi carb in kgs	4 @4½	Dairy	1 40
Do assort pap's	6 @	Coarse Cryst. Salt	1 25
Do do ¼ pap's	6½@	*Starch.*	
Saleratus in kegs	1½@	Gloss	6½@8
do in bbls	1¾@	Corn	7½@8
Spices—Whole.		*Rice.*	
Cloves	13 @	Head Carl'na	7¼@ 7¾
Alspice	7 @	Choice do	6¾@ 7
Cassia	8 @	Prime do	6¼@ 6½
Pepper	16¾@ 9	Rangoon	5¾@ 6
Nutmegs	60 @70	Louisiana	6¼@ 6¾
Candles.			

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas new	$1 25@1 35	Li's beans, 2-lb.	85c@$1 25
Rep'rts new	1 20@1 25	Soak do do	90c@
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	String do do	80c@
Gooseberries	1 00@	Pumpkins do.	@ 95
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Damson plums, 2 lb	1 10
Standpeaches	1 70@1 90	Greengage	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	4 00	Egg plums	1 60
Do bbls	7 00	Tomatoes	95c@1 00
Salmon, 1's	1 25	Lobsters	1 45@1 55
Other brands	90c@1 00	Blackberries	90
Red cherries	90		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$2 40	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Loin Lay's do	2 75	Maccaroni	8 @12
Muscatels do	2 50	Vermicelli	8 @12
New Valencia	6¾@7	Tapioca	4½@
Ondara do	8¼@8¾	Brazil nuts	12 @
Seedless	3 85	Lemons, ₩ box	3 00
Sultanas	10¾@	Cocoanuts, per 100	5 00
Dates	5 @	Lemon peel ₩ lb	14 c
Currants	5¼@5¾	Pecans	12½ c
Prunes	5½@6	Sago	4½ c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Citron ₩ lb	18 c
Do Ivica	22 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c
Do shelled	40 c	Bananas	1 50@3 00
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Oranges	4 00@5 00
Sicily filberts	14 c		

Provisions.

The provision market is steady, with a very fair business reported. Meats of all kinds remain firm at previous quotations, but lard is weak and has declined somewhat.

Large sugar cured hams	14½c
Medium do do do	14½c
Small do do do	14½c
Breakfast bacon	12½c
Sugar cured shoulders	9½c
S. C. roulettes (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef, in setts	16 c
do do flats	15½c
do do rounds and knuckles	18 c
Bacon shoulders	8½c
do clear sides	12½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 00
Family pork, light pieces	18 00
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	8 c
do half barrels, 128 pounds	8½c
do tubs, 60 pounds	8¾c
do buckets, 20 pounds	8¾c
do tin pails, 3 pounds	9¼c
do do 5 pounds	9¼c
do do 10 pounds	9¼c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	9 c
California sausage—Bologna	8¼c
Miners' oil	47 c

Fish.

There is a stronger feeling in fish than there was a week ago, on account of the small catch and severe gales which have prevailed on the coast of Newfoundland lately. Prices, however, are yet unchanged.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$22 00@30 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	18 00@28 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	14 00@
No. 2 medium, new	10 00@
No. 3 large do., new catch	11 00@
No. 3 medium, new catch	9 00@
No. 3 small, new catch	8 00@
Split Labrador herring	6 00@7 50
Split shore do	5 00@
Round do	@
White fish, ₩ half bbl, 100	@7 00
Lake trout, ₩ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, ₩ 100	2 50@
Lake herring, ₩ 100	2 50@3 50
George's codfish	6 50@
Medium do	5 50@
Boneless codfish	3 50@5 50
Halibut (smoked)	@ 14
No. 1 herring ₩ box	@ 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	5 75@6 00
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	@10 00
Sardines, French, ¼s, ₩ case	11 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ½s ₩ case	18 50@25 00

Leather.

Best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole, No. 1 light, 24@28 per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@25c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 34@36c per pound city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow, 5⅝@6½c.

BEARISH.

The Price of Oil Goes Down to 74¾ Cents.

The bulls met a Waterloo at the oil exchange yesterday. At the opening they held the reins and forced the price up from 77 cents to 78¾ cents, but were unable to put it beyond that point. When that figure was touched a telegram was received that the markets at New York and Bradford were being raided by the bears, which was quickly followed here. Laugher at Oil City was also a heavy seller, and is said to have dumped 200,000 barrels at 75 cents, which the Fisher Bros. scooped in. The National Transit Company's pipe line report was then received and showed an increase in production of over 100,000 barrels in stocks. This report had the effect of crushing values and from that time until the close the bears had the market all to themselves. The bulls had evidently anticipated a bearish report, and the moment it was received unloaded several large bundles before the bottom dropped out, the bulk of the sales being made at a point or two above the lowest price of the day. At 2:15 o'clock sales were made at 76 cents, and at the sounding of the gong, 45 minutes later, oil was offered at 74¾ cents.

Taking the pipe line report as a basis and the present condition of the field into consideration, it looks very much as though lower priced oil would be had before the week is out. Everything points in that direction at least. The parties who have been predicting "dollar" oil by the middle of September will find cold comfort in the present state of affairs. However, this depreciation in values may yet work wonders. It will undoubtedly have the effect of inducing producers to shut down tighter than ever, and in the course of a month or two the amount of oil above ground may be reduced sufficiently to cause the price to again ascend and display staying qualities. But there is no denying the fact that as long as the visible supply keeps increasing higher priced oil is out of the question, unless the manipulators again show their hand. How long can or will they hold it up? The problem is easy. Just long enough to get in a large flock of lambs upon whom they can unload Then a squeeze will come, the result of which is easily imagined.

The monthly statement of the National Transit Company shows: Acceptances and certificates, 30,379,998, an increase over July of 1,079,411; credit balances, 7,626,857, an increase of 1,031,964; total liabilities, 37,406,856, an increase of 1,091,375; gross stocks, 40,208,102, an increase of 1,098,348; sediment and surplus, 28,011,246, an increase of 6,973; total receipts, 2,928,797, an increase of 1,006,892; total deliveries, 18,022,039, an increase of 26,044.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	77	Lowest	74⅜
Highest	78¾	Close	74⅜

	Barrels.
Charters	20,635
Average charters	45,585
Shipments	79,265
Average shipments	64,925
Runs	82,548
Average runs	62,647

Exchange stock, $550 bid.

Clearances	5,311,000

New York refined, 7¾c.

Oil City closed at 74½c; New York closed at 74½c, and Bradford closed at 74¾c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7½c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9¼c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8¾@ 9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15¼@

RUSSIAN VS. AMERICAN OIL.

Recent developments in the Russian oil fields, it is claimed, is having a bearish effect on the American market. Our export trade is already falling off and is expected to be much further decreased before many months, as more new territory is developed there. The London *Standard* of yesterday, according to cable advices, has the following regarding the destiny of the oil trade in this country: "The outlook for the American petroleum trade is unpromising; in fact, the European markets may be considered lost to it. Russian petroleum has just been delivered in Germany at a total cost which makes it 70 centimes per barrel cheaper than the American article, and there is no doubt that Russia will supersede America as the source of European supply."

The opinion of many dealers in this city is that it will have the effect of putting the price of American oil down to a mere minimum, and it is a question of vital importance to the trade in this country. There is no doubt but what there is an abundance of oil both in Russia and Germany, and the only obstacle in the way is the lack of transportation facilities. This, it is claimed, prevents it from coming in direct competition with American oil on an equal basis. The quality of the Russian oil is far inferior to that of American oil, it yielding only 25 per cent. illuminating oil, while American crude yields 75 per cent. However, the time for it having much effect on our market is yet some distance in the future, although there is no doubt but what it will come some day.

[By Telegraph.]

BRADFORD, September 10.—Crude oil—Total runs for Tuesday, 76,549 barrels; total shipments, 95,568 barrels; charters, 37,143 barrels; clearances, 7,634,000 barrels; market opened at 77c; closed at 74¾c; highest price, 78¾c; lowest 74¾c.

TITUSVILLE, September 10.—National Transit certificates opened at 77¼c; highest, 78¼c; lowest, 74¼c; closed, 74¾c. Shipments for entire oil region, 96,955 barrels; runs for entire oil region, 76,618 barrels; charters, 37,143 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

CHICAGO—SEPTEMBER 10.—FLOUR—Quiet, unchanged and weak.

WHEAT—Quiet during most of the session, closed strong, opened easy, soon declined ½c, rallied ¾c again, declining ½c, rallied 1c under fair buying, and closed ⅜c over yesterday; sales ranged September 76¼@76¾c, closed at 76¾c; October 76¾@77¼c, closed at 77¼c; November 78½@79¾c, closed at 79¾c; December 80¼@81¼c, closed at 81¼c; No. 2 Chicago spring 75¼@76¼c, closed at 76¼c; No. 3 Chicago spring 5⅞@62c; No. 2 red 78½c; No. 3 red 66@66¾c.

CORN—In good demand, but unsettled; opened easier; declined ¾@¾c for near futures, later rallied ⅜c, sold off ½c, rallied ⅜c, fluctuated and closed ¼c under yesterday; cash 55¼@55¾c, September 55⅜@56c, closed at 55½c; October 53½@54c, closed at 53½c; November 45¼@46c, closed at 45½c; the year 39¾@40⅜c; May 40c.

OATS—Dull; declined ¼c; cash 24¾c; September 24¾@25c, closed at 24¼c; October 25¼@25⅜c, closed at 25¼c; the year 24¾@25c, closed at 24⅞c; May 28⅝@29¼c, closed at 29@29⅛c.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged at 53¼c.

BARLEY—Quiet at 67½c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 30½.

PORK—Weaker; cash $16 50@17 00; September $16 50; October $15 50; the year $11 12½@11 80, closed at $11 60.

LARD—Demand active; September 7 30c; October 7.10@7 32½c, closed at 7 27½c; November 7.12½c, closed at 7 22½c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 6 75c; short rib 9 70c; short clear 10 20c.

BUTTER—Firmer; creamery 22@23c; dairy 16@17c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 14½@15c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 12.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 2½c.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 224,000 bushels; corn, 344 000 bushels; oats, 182,000 bushels; rye, 48,000 bushels; barley, 56,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, 76,000 bushels; oats, 167,000 bushels; rye, 65,000 bushels; barley, 1,500 bushels.

Afternoon Board—Wheat weak and lower; October and December declined ⅞c; November declined 1c.

CORN—Easier; October and November declined ⅜c.

OATS—Easier; declined ⅛c.

PORK—Declined 10c for the year delivery.

LARD—Firm; September advanced 2½c.

NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 10—Flour dull; receipts, 22,000 barrels; exports, 10,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 40@3 00; common to good extra $2 90@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6 10. Wheat—Spot lots ½@¾c higher at close, options opened weak at ⅜@⅝c lower, and at the close steady near the best rates; receipts 64,000 bushels; exports, 100,050 bushels; No. 2 spring 84c; ungraded spring 83c; hard No. 1 Duluth c. i. f. 90c; ungraded red 65½@93c; do. c. i. f. 87c; No. 3 steamer 65c; No. 3 red 79@80c; do. c. i. f. 85½@85½c; No. 2 red September, sales of 152,000 bushels at 85¾@86¾c, closing at 86¾c; October, sales of 1,496,000 bushels at 87½@88c, closing at 87¾c; November sales of 1,208,000 bushels at 89@90c, closing at 89¾c; December, sales of 760,000 bushels at 90¾@91¾c, closing at 91¾c; January, sales of 176,000 bushels at 92¾@93½c, closing at 93⅝c; February, sales of 96,000 bushels at 94@95c, closing at 95; March, sales of 56,000 bushels at 95½@96⅞c, closing at 96⅞c; April, sales of 64,000 bushels at 97¾@98¼c, closing at 98¼c; May, sales of 280,000 bushels at 99c@$1 00, closing at 99¾c. Corn—Spot lots quiet and firm; options opened ¾@⅞c lower, later recovered the decline, and closed weak at ⅛@⅛c below best figures; receipts, 72,000 bushels; exports 7,000 bushels; ungraded 58@64c; No. 3 61¼c; No. 64@65c; No. 2 white 68c; ungraded white 65c; No. 2 September 63@63¾c, closing at 63c; October 62½@62¾c, closing at 62¼c; November 60¾@61c, closing at 60¾c; December 54¼@54½c, closing at 54¼c; January 51⅝@52c, closing at 51¾c; May 52c. Oats ¾@1c lower; receipts 58,000 bushels; shipments 500 bushels; mixed western 33¼@35c; white mixed 35@42c. Hay firm and active. Hops dull and lower. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet and steady; options a shade dull and lower; sales 10,750 bags; Rio No. 7 October 8.35@8.45c; November 8.25@8.30c; December 8.30@8.35c; January 8.35@8.40c; February 8.45@8.50c; March 8.45@8.50c. Sugar firm and in moderate demand; St. Croix 5c; molasses sugar 4 7-16@4¾c; standard A 6 1-16@6¼c; powdered 6¾@7c; granulated 6 11-16@6¾c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm. Petroleum steady; United 74½c. Rosin quiet and firm. Fresh western eggs quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and firm; new mess $17 00@17 25. Cutmeats nominal; long clear middles 9¾c. Lard firm; western steam spot 7.70c; October 7.40@7.56c; November 7.34@7.45c; December 7.36@7.48c; February 7.55@7.59c. Cheese firm and fairly active; western flat 4¾@8¾c. Lead dull. Others unchanged.

MILWAUKEE—SEPTEMBER 10—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 2 Milwaukee 74½c; September 74½c; October 76¼c; November 78¼c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 55¼@55¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 27@28c; No. 2 white 27¾@29c. Rye dull; No. 1, 53c; No. 2, 51c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 spring September 61c; October 61c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $17 00 cash and September; $17 00 October. Lard—Prime steam 7.27½c cash and September; 7.27½c October. Sweet pickled hams firm at 12@12½c. Live hogs lower at $4 80@5 95. Butter firm and in good demand; choice creamery 20@22c; fair to good 17@19c; best dairy 15@16c. Cheese steady and firm; best new cream 9½@10c. Eggs firmer at 13¾@14½c. Lake freights dull; wheat to Buffalo nominal at 2¾c. Receipts—Flour, 810 barrels; wheat, 38,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 15,000 barrels; wheat 65 bushels; barley 14,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE—SEPTEMBER 10.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine, $2 25@2 75; extra, $3 00@3 75; family, $4 00@5 00. Wheat—Western higher; closing firm; No. 2 Western winter red spot and September 85¼@85¾c; October, 86¼@87¾c; November 87½@88c. Corn—Western firm with more inquiry; mixed, spot, 61c for September; 61c for October; 60c for November; year, 50c. Oats quiet and firm; western white, 34@35c; mixed, 31@33c. Rye quiet at 58@60c. Provisions steady and firm. Lard, refined 9¼c. Butter steady; western packed, 8@16c; creamery, 16@23c. Eggs lower and dull at 16@17c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¼@10¾c.

TOLEDO—SEPTEMBER 10. — Wheat steady; No. 2 red cash and September 78¼c asked; October 79¼c; November 81¾c; No. 2 soft 82¼c; No. 3 do. 76¾c. Corn quiet; No 2 cash and September 54c bid. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash and September 26¼c; rejected 25c. Cloverseed—Prime to medium cash $4 80 bid; September $4 80 bid, $4 90 asked; October $4 90 asked; November $4 80. Receipts—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 41 bushels; oats,